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AN DARA LEABHAR GAEÓILGE.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

TENTH EDITION.

Twenty second and Twenty-third Thousand

DUBLIN :
M. H. GILL & SON
1892.

Price Fourpence.

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INTRODUCTION.

OF ASPIRATION AND ECLIPSIS.

THE learner will be now required to master Aspiration and Eclipsis. They are the first difficulties that the student will meet in learning the Irish language, and until he understands them he can make but little progress. Aspiration and eclipsis are peculiar to the Celtic languages, but they are fully carried out only in the Irish. Aspiration in Scotch Gaelic is nearly the same as in Irish, but in all the modern books printed in the Scotch dialect of our language, eclipsis *proper** is wanting. This omission seems unaccountable, for not only was the system of Eclipsis strictly observed in all books and manuscripts of Scotch Gaelic up to the beginning of the last century, but traces of it exist even yet in the spoken dialect of the Highlands. It is unfortunate that modern Scotch Gaelic scholars have adopted this change, thus depriving their mother tongue of an innate and peculiar beauty.

Aspiration and Eclipsis, although different grammatical peculiarities, agree in this that they have the effect of making ease of utterance consistent with grammatical precision.

Dr. O'Donovan remarks that a tendency to aspiration seems to be a conspicuous characteristic of all the dialects of the Celtic, and belongs to the Irish in particular. After giving many instances of words cognate with the Latin which are aspirated in Irish, he says: "Many of the same words, and others besides, are also aspirated in several of

* Eclipsis occurs in modern Scotch Gaelic only in the case of *r* eclipsed by *t*, as in such phrases as *chum an t-saoghail*, *t* the word; *mún t-solus*, about the light.

the modern languages of Europe : as the French *moyen*, from *medium* (Irish *meadóon*) ; *avoir*, from *habere* ; *mere*, from *mater* (Irish, *máthair*), &c. In Italian—*avere*, from *habere* ; *tavola*, from *tabula*, &c.

Even in English there is an occasional attempt at a softening of the sound, as, for instance, in such words as *thought*, *fraught*, &c., where the letter *g* is aspirated, and the sound made softer ; but in no language has the system of softening the sounds of the consonants been brought to greater perfection than in Irish. It is well worth the labour incurred to study the Irish Language, merely to understand the beauty of Aspiration and Eclipsis, where two things totally different and, in other languages, sometimes incompatible, namely, euphony and grammatical precision, have been brought together and so employed that the result achieved is at once philosophic and beautiful.

The mark for Aspiration used in most modern Irish printed books is a dot (·) placed over the consonant that suffers a change from its original radical sound, as in the word *moč*, *early*, in which the *c* is aspirated, and gets the sound of *ch* or *gh*. Instead of the dot over the aspirated letter some writers prefer employing the letter *h* after it, and write *maíč*, *good*, thus, *maith*. But using an *h* instead of a dot has been objected to by our best Irish scholars, on the ground that it makes the words unnecessarily long. For instance, in writing the phrase, *Δ ṭeárlbhraicneachā*, *his brothers*, with the dot, only fifteen letters are employed ; but if the *h* be used instead of the dot, thus, *Δ theárlbhraith-neachā*, the phrase will contain nineteen letters. The dot is therefore much the shorter and neater method of indicating aspiration.

It is here necessary to remark that the term “aspiration,” as generally used for denoting the change of sound referred to, has not quite the same meaning in Irish as in English Grammar ; because aspiration, as understood in English, means the sound of the letter *h*, whereas all dotted consonants in Irish do not take the sound of *h*, some taking the sound of the English *y*, and some of *v*, and some of *w*. In some instances the sound of the dotted letter is entirely suppressed.

SECOND IRISH BOOK

PART I.

ASPIRATION.

"Aspiration" is derived from *ad-spirare*, to breathe-to. It denotes the action of the breath, by which the primary sounds of certain consonants are changed into softer related sounds. Nine of the consonants are capable of this change, viz., b c v f z m p r t, of these all but f m and r are *stops* of the breath, that is to say, at the end of a syllable they cause a sudden stop to the emission of the breath, or they begin a syllable with a sudden explosion thereof. But when these consonants are aspirated or breathed-to, they retain no longer their abrupt pronunciation. For instance b, as in báv, is pronounced abruptly; but when this letter is aspirated or breathed-to, as it is in b&av, its sound becomes like that of English w. F m and r, though already spirants, or pronounced with an emission of the breath, are nevertheless capable of a further aspiration so as to acquire their own secondary still softer sounds. It is necessary to distinguish between aspiration of a consonant as thus described and that of a vowel. Aspiration softens a consonant, but any additional breathing-to a vowel makes it stronger and rougher.

SECTION I.

SOUNDS OF THE ASPIRATED LETTERS.

In this section the sounds of the mutable letters when aspirated will be explained, and an Exercise given on each in which the letters so affected will be shown chiefly in radical words, where they, to some extent, serve to express sounds that have no special symbols in the Irish Alphabet. In the second Section the change of sound of these letters when influenced by certain parts of speech shall be treated of.

Primary Form of the Mutable Letters.

b. c. ḍ. f. s. m. p. s. t.

Secondary (Aspirated) Form.

b	c	ḍ	f	s	m	p	s	t
ᵇ	ᶜ	ᵈ	ᶠ	ˢ	ᵐ	ᵖ	ˢ	ᵗ

An approximation to the sound given at the head of each Exercise. l, n, and r do not admit of aspiration. Aspirated as well as unaspirated consonants generally have a broad or slender sound according as the vowel which precedes or follows them is broad or slender. A, o, u, are *broad*, e and i, *slender* vowels.

EXERCISE I. b.

ḃ *broad* sounds nearly like w in wool, as ḃupi (*woor*), your. Between two *short broad* vowels it is sounded softly, much like w in power, as ᷑aḃaṛi (*gower*), a goat

If the *broad* vowel preceding or following *b* be *long*, it gets the sound either of *w* or *v*. In Munster *v* is more generally heard.

B slender sounds exactly like *v*, as *bi* (*vee*), was. When *final*, *b* is usually sounded like *v*, as *gáib*, rough, pronounced *gorv*.

A *gáib*, at (or with) you. *gáib*,¹ rough.

bi, was, were. *leabhar*, a book.

buí, your. *leanbh*,¹ a child.

buí, black. *líb*, with you.

fíor-buán, steadfast. *riú*, you, ye.

gáib, a goat. *táib*,¹ a bull.

a, the. *fíor*, true.

buán, lasting. *ré*, he, it.

cáid, } a friend. *tá*, is, are.

cáid, } a friend.

-
1. *An gáib.* 2. *Táib buí.* 3. *Bi riú gáib.*
 4. *Bi ré buí.* 5. *Bi an gáib buí.*
 6. *Bi leabhar a* *gáib.* 7. *Tá an leabhar a* *gáib.*
 8. *Buí leanbh.* 9. *Cáid fíor-buán.*
 10. *Bi gáib a* *gáib.*

-
1. The goat. 2. A black bull. 3. Ye were rough. 4. He was black. 5. The goat was black. 6. A book was at you (you had a book.)² 7. The book is at you (you have the book.)² 8. Your child. 9. A steadfast friend. 10. A goat was at you (you had a goat).²

¹ For observations on "consonants combined," as *nb* and *rb* above, see *First Book*, page 19.

² For explanation of these idioms see observations on Exercises XIV. and XV. *First Irish Book*.

OBS.—The initial letter of the second part of a compound word (if it be aspirable), suffers aspiration for the sake of euphony, as in the example above—*fionn-buan* (pronounced *feervooan*); *fionn*, *true*, and *buan*, *lasting*, where the *b* is aspirated, to enable the two words to be more easily united. The sounds of the aspirable letters, when initial, are shown in these Exercises by words of this class, for aspirated letters do not begin radical words. The rule regarding formation of compound terms will not be entered into here.

Sib, *you*, or *ye*, and *buip*, *your*, the second person *plural*, are never used for *tú*, *thou*, and *oo*, *thy*, the second person *singular*. A few *prepositional pronouns* are here introduced in which aspirated letters occur.

EXERCISE II. Ć.

Ć broad has always a deep guttural sound. The word *loč*, *lough*, as generally pronounced in Ireland, will afford an example.

Ć slender has a smooth guttural sound, as in *crica*, *a country*, pronounced nearly like *creegh*.

Ć slender when *final* is pronounced very faintly, as in *œiċ*, *ten*. These sounds are best learned by ear, as they do not now exist in English. Sometimes the slender sound of *ć* is almost exactly *h*.

Ճ, but.	eač, a steed.
Ճաč, out.	riac, a raven.
Ճթեաč, in.	riče, twenty.
Ճօč, blind.	fion-čařa, a true friend
Ճօč, a stone.	laoč, a hero.
Ճօčարե, a stone-cutter	loč, a lough, lake.
Ճւզամ, to me, unto me.	luč, a mouse.
Ճeič, ten.	

άγαμ, at (or with me). é, he, it.

άγυρ, and. igr, is.

beir, bring, take. ní, not.

cuir, put.

1. Λαοċ ἀγυρ εαċ. 2. Θειċ ἀγυρ igré.
 3. Τά ἀν igrac του᷑. 4. Νί εαċ é αċt igrac.
 5. Τά ἀν ἰοċ του᷑. 6. Ήι ἀν ἰuc εαoċ.
 7. Cuir ἀn ἰuc αmaċ. 8. Beir cloċ αγteac
éugam. 9. Iṛ cloċaipe é. 10. Τά igr̄-čaṛa
άγαm.
-

1. A warrior and a steed. 2. Ten and twenty. 3. The raven is black. 4. Not a steed it (it is not a steed)¹ but a raven. 5. The lake is black. 6. The mouse was blind. 7. Put the mouse out. 8. Bring in a stone to me. 9. He is a stone-cutter.¹ 10. A true friend is with me (I have a true friend).

OBS.—igr̄-čaṛa is a compound word; igr̄, *true*, and čaṛa, *a friend*. See observations on preceding Exercise. There are some adjectives which occasionally come before the noun (and a few which always occur before it), and which are exceptions to the general rule (see observations, Exercise I., *First Book*); these usually form with the noun a compound word *as in the present example*.

The learner will refer to Exercise XIV., *First Book*, for an explanation of prepositions joined to pronouns. In this and the preceding Exercise we have līb, from le and ibr; ágaib, from ág and ibr; éugam, from éum and me; oŋraib, from aŋr and ibr. éugam is written and pronounced cùgám in Munster.

¹ See observations on Exercises III. and IV. *First Book*.

EXERCISE III. Ó.

Ó *broad* sounds somewhat like *gh* soft, or *y* broad and guttural, as ḡaοṛ-óuine (ḡaοṛ, free, ouine, a person), a freeman, pronounced nearly *saerghuine*.

Ó *slender* sounds exactly like *y* in *year*, as fíor-óilír (fíor, true, óilír, fond), *sincere*, pronounced *feer-yeelish*.

Ó *final* is silent.

Ó in the body of a word (not a compound) is silent.

Ó in such words as buíðe (*bwee*) and crioíðe (*cree*), merely lengthens the sound of the preceding letters, and preserves the correct orthography, somewhat like *gh* in *mighty*, *though*, &c., in English.

Ó in the first syllable of a word, if preceded by a or o, sounds like *i* in *vie*, or *ey* in *eye*, as aðaṛic (*eyark*), a horn. The exceptions to this rule are marked with an accent thus, áð, *luck*. (pronounced *aw*).

áð, luck.	áð, love.
aðaṛic, a horn.	maðað, } a dog.
áðomuð, timber.	maðriðað, }
buíðe, yellow.	þaðaðic, sight.
crioíðe, a heart.	þuaðð, red.
fiað, a deer.	þaοṛ-óuine, a freeman.
gæeðilis, }	Irish
gæeðilge, }	Gaelic.

beo, living, alive.	օլրաιð, on you.
óuine, a person.	թօրի, free, cheap.
շeսի, sharp.	թօ, this.
i, she, her, it.	ւրeun, brave.

1. Բiaծ ացսիր Ճօմսու. 2. Մառած լսած
ացսիր եած խուօն. 3. Բiaծ ոսի ացսիր բiaծ
խուօն. 4. Ճօմսու խուօն. 5. Ճօ ացսիր Ճրձու.
6. Շա առ բiaծ եօ. 7. Իր լեանօր Ճaeօնլցէ
է թօ. 8. Շա լսածու շeսի ացան. 9. Եi Ճօ
օլրան. 10. Շա շուօն աց թօրի-օuine.

1. A deer and a horn. 2. A red dog and a yellow steed. 3. A (black) raven and a yellow deer. 4. Yellow timber. 5. Luck and love. 6. The deer is alive. 7. This is a Gaelic book. 8. (There) is sharp sight with you (ye have sharp sight). 9. Luck was on you (ye had luck). 10. (There) is a brave heart with a freeman (a freeman has a brave heart).

OBS.—The examples buiōe, &c., given above, afford instances of the diphthongs oī and uī (with accent on i) which are very seldom used.

Ճօմսու is pronounced in Munster without the accent.

So is never employed after the noun without the article being employed before the noun. See note 2, page 10, *First Book*.

EXERCISE IV. Փ.

Փ is not sounded, but the vowel following it is very forcibly pronounced. Փ is never *final*, and never occurs in the middle of words except compounds.

cadair-þeoil (sheep-flesh), mutton.	muic-þeoil (swine flesh) pork.
gealrri-þiaðó (<i>garrea</i>), a hare.	gean-þeðar (<i>shanar</i>), an old man.
maiþit-þeoil (beef-flesh), beef.	þreun-þeðar, a brave man.
at, at, or with.	maiþit, a beef.
caoirid, a sheep.	muc, a pig.
þeðar, a man.	gean, old.
þeoil, flesh, meat.	

1. Fiaðó aður gealrri-þiaðó. 2. Sean-þeðar aður þreun-þeðar. 3. Caoirid buð aður gealrri-þiaðó rusaðó. 4. Caoirid aður caoiri-þeoil. 5. Muc aður muic-þeoil. 6. Maiþit aður maiþit-þeoil. 7. Gean-þeðar buíðe aður gealrri-þiaðó. 8. Þi gealrri-þiaðó að an gean-þeðar. 9. Luð aður gealrri-þiaðó. 10. Maiþit-þeoil aður muic-þeoil.

1. A deer and a hare. 2. An old man and a brave man. 3. A black sheep and a red hare. 4. A sheep and mutton. 5. A pig and pork. 6. A beef and beef. 7. A yellow goat and a hare. 8. A hare was with the old man (the old man had a hare). 9. A mouse and a hare. 10. Beef and pork.

EXERCISE V. ſ.

ſ broad and slender, sounds exactly like ó.

In the middle and end of words ḫ is quiescent, but lengthens the preceding vowel.

Δᬁ, see rule for Δᬁ.

Δᬁ-Δᬁ-ᬁ (eyee), a face. foirᬁ-ᬁ,

Δμυιᬁ, outside. foirᬁ-ᬁ-oe,

Δᬁ-ᬁ, insidⁿ. laoᬁ,

νεαᬁ (dha), good. riᬁ,

fóᬁ-ᬁ-ueim, learn. roᬁ,

patriotism.

Δca, with them. ri, she. tiri, land, country.

1. Bi an laoᬁ bui-oe. 2. Tá ré Δᬁ-ᬁ. 3. Bi
ri Δμυιᬁ. 4. Δᬁ-Δᬁ-ᬁ Δᬁ-ᬁ. 5. Tá
νεαᬁ-riᬁ Δca. 6. Tá tiri-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ Δᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ. 7. Fóᬁ-
-ueim ḫae-ölge. 8. Tiri-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ Δᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ foirᬁ-ᬁ.
9. Bi Δᬁ-ᬁ Δᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ. 10. Δμυιᬁ-ᬁ Δᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ-ᬁ.

1. The calf was yellow. 2. He is inside.
3. She was outside. 4. Face and heart. 5. A
good king is to them (they have, &c.). 6. Pa-
triotism is to you (you have, &c.). 7. Learn
Irish. 8. Patriotism and patience. 9. Luck
and pleasure were on you. 10. Outside and
inside.

OBS.—Δmaċ and Δᬁ-eaċ (see exercise on ċ) are used when motion to or from a place is implied; Δμυιᬁ and Δᬁ-ᬁ when the object is stationary either inside or outside.

In words like riᬁ, the final aspirated letter serves merely to preserve a fixed spelling, like gh in high or in although.

EXERCISE VI. ḡm.

ṁ *broad*, in the beginning of a word, is pronounced in the South like v, in the North and West like w. In the middle of words it is sounded very nasal.

ṁ *slender* always sounds like v. When final, ḡm broad or slender is usually sounded like v. The only difference between the sounds of ḡ and ḡm (*both dotted*) is that ḡm is generally nasal.

Ճմճն (avawin), only.	բոլլամ, empty.
Ճռամ, seldom.	Լամ, a hand.
Ճրծ-մեար, high regard.	ուօմ, a saint.
Ճամ, an ox.	բարտած, firm.
Քարթամ (farooil), manly.	բւնտարի, prosperous տալամ, earth.
Ճիր, on, on him.	մեար, regard.
Ճո, whether,	ո, or, nor.
Ճոն, one.	Ելիմ, dry.
Ճրծ, high.	

1. Լամ Լարուր. 2. Ճոն Լամ Ճմճն. 3. Յի
Ճո Լամ բոլլամ. 4. Իր Ճռամ ՛ա յե բոլլամ.
5. Ճո Ճամ Ճշսր Ճո ՛տրին. 6. Յի Ճրծ-մեար
Ճիր Ճո ուօմ. 7. Ճո բոլլամ ու լան է? 8. Ճո
՛տրամ Ելիմ. 9. Իր բւնտարի Ճո ՛տուն է.
10. Իր բարտած Ճշսր իր Քարթամ (Ճո սայա է).

-
1. A strong hand. 2. One hand only.
3. The hand was empty. 4. (It) is seldom it is
empty. 5. The ox and the bull. 6. (There)

was high regard on the saint. 7. Whether empty or full it (is it empty or full)? 8. The dry earth. 9. It is prosperous the man he (he is a prosperous man). 10. He is a firm and manly friend.

OBS.—Δ̄τ̄ιl and τ̄αρ are suffixes, like *al* in English, by which adjectives are formed from nouns.

EXERCISE VII. ḡ.

ং is exactly like *ph* or *f*.

ceuo-ংlioinn. (<i>kadhe-</i>	móri-ংpiān, great pain.
<i>frinn</i>), breakfast (first meal).	ull-ংpéiṛt, a monster
long-ংpoṛt, a camp (long, a ship, hence a tent, because re- sembling a ship in form, and poṛt).	(ull, great, and péiṛt), a great ser- pent.
ann, in it, therein.	péiṛt, a reptile.
ann ḡin, there, in that.	piān pain.
ann ḡo, here, in this.	poṛt, a fort.
ann ḡúo, there, yonder.	ংpiōnn, a dinner, a
caoin, gentle.	meal.
long, a ship.	ংréiṛe, a supper.
móri, great.	ull, great.
páiṛoe, a child.	

1. পেইর্ত আসুর ull-পেইর্ত. 2. ull-পেইর্ত
মুৰ. 3. বি মোরি-পিান ওৰ. 4. পিান আসুর
মোরি-পিান. 5. পোৰ্ত আসুর long-পোৰ্ত. 6. বি

1. ḥoŋ-ṛoŋt ažaiň ann. 7. Ṣjioin̄ ažur ceu-
ṛjioin̄. 8. Ṣjioin̄ ažur rēiye. 9. Cuip
ceu-ṛjioin̄ ann ḥo. 10. Caoin-ṛdaiyoe.

1. A reptile and a monster. 2. A black monster. 3. Great pain was on me. 4. Pain, and a great pain. 5. A fort and a camp. 6. A camp was to you there (you had, &c.) 7. Dinner and breakfast. 8. Dinner and supper. 9. Put breakfast here. 10. A gentle child.
-

EXERCISE VIII. S.

S sounds exactly like h.

S is never aspirated before b, c, ṣ, m, p, t.

S aspirate never appears at the end of any word, or in the middle of any word except compounds.

ārto-ṛcoiľ, a high school, a college.

móri-ṛeol, a main-sail.

ənioř, up.

ənuasř, down.

rāž, leave.

rən, stay.

ořim, on me.

ṛcoiľ, a school.

ṛioř (heeos), below.

ṛuař (hooas), above.

ṛiom-ṛuař, a deep sleep.

ṛeol, a sail.

ṛioř, down (see obs.)

ṛuař, rest, sleep.

ṛuař, up (see obs.)

ṛař, come.

ṛiom, heavy.

1. Ói ré ƒuðr. 2. Ói rið ƒíor. 3. Cuimh
ruðr é. 4. Cuimh ƒíor an leabððr. 5. Tær
anuðr aðsuðr fðan ann ro ƒíor. 6. Beir aðniðr
éðuðam é aðsuðr fáð ann ro ƒuðr é. 7. Ói ƒcoil
aðsuðr árið-ƒcoil ann. 8. Seol aðsuðr móri-ƒeol.
9. Suðn aðsuðr tþom-ƒuðn. 10. Ói tþom-
ƒuðn oþm.

1. He was above. 2. Ye were below.
 3. Put it up. 4. Put down the book. 5. Come
down (from above) and stay below here.
 6. Bring it up (from ~~be~~^{low}) to me and leave it
above here. 7. (There) were a school and a
college there. 8. A sail and a main-sail.
 9. Rest and deep sleep. 10. (There) was a
deep sleep on me.

OBS.— Motion from above is expressed by *aðuðr*, “down” (*from above*). Motion from below by *aðniðr*, “up” (*from below*). See Exercise XVIII., *First Book*. A state of rest *above* is expressed by *fuðr*, “above;” a similar state below is expressed by *fiðr*, “below” (*without motion*), as shown in above Exercise. *Síor* and *fuðr* (r not dotted) are used to imply motion up and down (active).

EXERCISE IX. Č.

Č also sounds like *h*.

It is faintly sounded *when final*, except when the following word begins with a vowel.

ՃԵՅԻՐ, a father.	judgment, means
ԵՐԱՃԵՅԻՐ (<i>brawhir</i>), a brother.	"for ever."
ՔԼՈՅՑ, a prince.	ԼԻԱՑ, gray.
ՃՈ ԵՐԱԾ, forever: ԵՐԱԾ literally signifies "judgment," and hence "ՃՈ ԵՐԱԾ," i.e. to (the day) of	ՄԱԾ, good.
CEANN, a head.	ՄԱԾԵՅԻՐ, a mother.
CEANN-TIPE, a headland.	ՄՈՒ-ԾԱՐԾ, great thirst.
ԵԻՊ, Ireland.	ՐԱՍՑ, a stream.
ՃԱՆ, without	X ՐԱՄԻՐ, a sister.
	ԾԱՐԾ, thirst.
	ԾԻՆ, sick.

1. ՃԵՅԻՐ ՄԱԾ. 2. ՃԱՆ ՃԵՅԻՐ ՆՈ ՄԱԾԵՅԻՐ.
 3. ՏԻՄԻՐ ՃԱՅՄԵՅԻՐ. 4. ՅԻ ԱՆ ԵՐԱՃԵՅԻՐ ԼԻԱՑ.
 5. ԵՎԱ ԵՐԱԾ ՄԱԾԵՅԻՐ ԾԻՆ. 6. ԵՎԱ ՄՈՒ-ԾԱՐԾ
 ՕՐԻ. 7. ԵՎԱ ՐԱՍՑ ՃԱՆ ՅՈ. 8. ՅԻ ԿԵԱՆՆ-TIPE
 ՃԱՆ. 9. ԵԻՊ ՃՈ ԵՐԱԾ. 10. ԻՐ ՔԼՈՅՑ ՐԵԱՆ-
 ՄԱՐԻ Է.

1. A good father. 2. Without father or mother. 3. Sister and brother. 4. The brother was gray. 5. Your mother is sick. 6. A great thirst is on me (I am very thirsty). 7. (There) is a stream here. 8. There was a headland there. 9. Ireland for ever. 10. He is a prosperous prince.

OBS.—ԵՐԱՃԵՅԻՐ and ՐԱՄԻՐ may be used for brother and sister in *religion* or as members of the same society. (See Exercise XI.) In Munster ԵՐԱՃԵՅԻՐ and ՐԱՄԻՐ are often used to signify cousins.

There is here an example of an exception to Rule regard-

ing aspiration of initial letter of second portion of a compound word. If the first part of the compound ends in *v*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *n*, the second part is not aspirated if its initial letter be *v* or *t*, as in the word “ceanntípe” in above Exercise.

EXERCISE X.

This Exercise contains examples of aspirated letters nearly silent in the body of words. In some words *v* and *g* are inserted merely to keep apart, without violating euphony, vowels belonging to different syllables; otherwise such vowels would run into one syllable to avoid the hiatus that would result from their standing together uncombined. This insertion of adventitious letters is frequently used in the inflections of words.

áirísgče,	special.	ceannuívœ,	a merchant.
baoğal,	danger.	cpiadóðairie,	a labourer.
buaðairit,	trouble.	cpióða,	valiant.
buíðeaðc,	thankful.	gleoðaðc,	noisy, quar-
buíðeaððar,	thanks, gratitude.	relsome.	

mé, I, me. viōt, off thee (*Idiom*, to thee).

1. buíðeaððar leat.
2. Tá mé buíðeaðc viōt.¹
3. Þí buaðairit ojim.
4. Þí rέ gleoðaðc.
5. 1r cpióða an lðōc é.
6. Tá baoğal ann ro.
7. 1r maīt an cpiadóðairie é.
8. baoğal aður buaðairit.
9. buíðeaððar áirísgče leat.
10. Ceannuívœ aður cpiadóðairie.

¹ *v* in *vam*, *vuit*, *viōt*, &c., is generally aspirated when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant. See page 37.

1. Thanks with you.
 2. I am thankful to you.
 3. Trouble was on me.
 4. He was quarrelsome.
 5. He is a valiant warrior.
 6. (There) is danger here.
 7. He is a good labourer.
 8. Danger and trouble.
 9. Special thanks with you.
 10. A merchant and a husbandman.
-

EXERCISE XI.

This Exercise contains a few more difficult words in which two aspirate letters come together.

- cač-బାରୀ (cah-vaar)**, a helmet (cač, a battle, బାରୀ, top or head).
- cloō-ବୁଦିଲେ**, printed (cloō, type, and ବୁଦିଲେ, strike).
- ଦୋଧିନ୍ଦ୍ରାତ୍ମାର୍** (*dhrāwhir*), a brother (ଦୋଧିନ୍ଦ୍ର, real, and ନ୍ଦ୍ରାତ୍ମାର୍, a brother), a real brother, as distinguished from a brother in religion or society.
- ଦୋଧିନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ** (*dherehyure*), a sister, a real sister.
- ଲୋତ୍-ମାର୍ଗ**, half dead (ଲୋତ୍ and ମାର୍ଗ).
- ଲୋହ** (*lō-ha*), rotten.
- ଲୁଦଚିମାର୍**, precious.
- ଲୁହ-ଶୋର୍**, a herb garden (ଲୁହ and ଶୋର୍).
- ନାମିତା**, holy.
- ନେଅନ୍ତାର୍ବେଦ୍** (*nye-harvagh*), unprofitable (ନେଅନ୍ତ, *un*, and ତାର୍ବେଦ୍).
- ରାଯୋଦୀର୍** (*sy-vir*), rich, fertile.
- ଶବଳ-ଶୋର୍**, an orchard, i.e., an apple garden (ଶବଳ and ଶୋର୍).

þárrí , top.	lúbča, looped, bent.
buðil , strike.	luib, a herb, a plant.
cáč , a battle.	majb, dead.
cloð , type, a nail. X	neadim (<i>un, in</i>), not (negative particle).
ðeðnþ , real.	
duine , a man, a person.	tauþbeač, profitable.
gort a garden, a field.	Xuball, an apple.
leat half.	

1. **Þi** ré lúbča. 2. **Þi** ré luibča. 3. **Þi** ri
leatmajb. 4. **Duine** naomča. 5. **Leabari**
luacimaj. 6. **Leabari** cloðbuðalte. 7. **Uball**
maič aður uball-gort tauþbeač. 8. **Uball-**
gort aður luib-gort neadim-tauþbeač. 9. **Þi**
cáč-þárrí aður an laoc. 10. **Ðeðriþjúri** aður
deðriþjáráðair.

1. It was looped. 2. It was rotten. 3. She
was half dead. 4. A holy man. 5. A precious
book. 6. A printed book. 7. A good apple
and a rich orchard. 8. An orchard and an
unprofitable herb garden. 9. (There) was a
helmet on the warrior. 10. A (real) sister
and brother.

Obs.—A few other compounds are here shown. The learner will, with little difficulty, be able to pronounce them by attending to the foregoing Rules and Exercises on aspirates final and initial. The aspirate letters, though in some cases quiescent, or nearly so, are retained in spelling, since, if rejected, the etymology of the word would be lost, and the orthography unsettled and without rule.

EXERCISE XII.

THE NUMERALS UP TO TEN.

Cardinal.

Δον, one.
τό, τά, two.
τρί, three.
ceατδαιρ, ceιτρε, four.
cύις, five.
τέ, six.
τεαct, seven.
oct, eight.
ηδοι, nine.
τειc, ten.
ba, cows (<i>plu.</i> of bō).
bean, a woman.
bō, a cow.
τηρός, a shoe.
τηρόςα, shoes.
cɔf, a foot.

Ordinal.

ċeu᷑, Δοντ्मα᷑, first.
ταρια, second.
τριεα᷑, third.
ceαt̄m̄a᷑, fourth.
cúis̄ea᷑, fifth.
τειρεα᷑, sixth.
τεαct̄m̄a᷑, seventh.
oct̄m̄a᷑, eighth.
ηδοm̄a᷑, ninth.
τεaċm̄a᷑, tenth.
lā, a day.
mnā, women (<i>plu.</i> of bean).
τά, a spade (<i>dat.</i>)
τάn̄, a spade.
τin̄, that.

1. Δον lā. 2. Σιν ē Δο τό. 3. Δο τά τά. 4. Τρί τηρόςα. 5. Ceαt̄daiρ a᷑s̄a᷑ cúis̄. 6. Ceιt̄rē mnā. 7. ΗΔ cúis̄ ba. 8. Δο ċeu᷑ lea᷄ba᷄. 9. Δο ταρια cɔf. 10. Δο τριεα᷑ lā.

-
1. One day. 2. That is (the) two. 3. The two spades. 4. Three shoes. 5. Four and five. 6. Four women. 7. The five cows. 8. The first book. 9. The second foot. 10. The third day.

OBS.—Ó and ceatán are used without a noun.

DA and **ceitne** precede and qualify nouns.

Δά requires the article and noun in the *singular* number, if masc. *nominative*, if fem. *dative*, as in example 3; but the adjective which qualifies it is plural. The other numbers given above take the plural, except, of course, ΔОН.

When cardinal numbers are used without a noun they require the article to be expressed except in counting.

All ordinal numbers require the article.

The c in *čevo*, first, is aspirated.

The **t** in **two**, two, is often aspirated, chiefly when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant, or when **two** is the first word of a sentence.

EXERCISE XIII.

THE NUMERALS FROM ELEVEN TO TWENTY.

αον-τευ^γ, eleven. **αονταστό-τευ^γ**, eleventh.
τό-τευ^γ or **τά-τευ^γ**, **τατια-τευ^γ**, twelfth.

τριήρηστος, thirteenth.

τριάντα, thirteen. τεσσάραδέκα, four-
τεσσάρη, or tenth.

ceit̄ie-œus, four- cū̄ðeað-œus, fifteenth.

teen. *reɪsəd̪-t̪eɪn*, sixteenth

օշտ-օւսց, eighteen. նաոմած-օւսց, nine-

een-ee-eug, eighteen. nien-ee-u-
nien-ee-u-teen, nineteen.

rice, twenty. rice-and-twentieth.

é^l- a brood eun- a bird mi- a month

1. Δον λά νευς. 2. Όλα λά νευς. 3. Δι
ceat̄αι-νευς. 4. Δι cūgead̄ mi νευς. 5.
Fice cor. 6. Δi ficead̄ feaři. 7. Δi νά eun
ařur Δi třieař ál. 8. Δi cūgead̄ λά νευς
ařur Δi ficead̄ mi. 9. Θeic̄ mná ařur fice
feaři. 10. Δi fice feaři.

1. Eleven days. 2. Twelve days. 3. (The)
fourteen. 4. The fifteenth month. 5. Twenty
feet. 6. The twentieth man. 7. The two
birds and the third brood. 8. The fifteenth
day and the twentieth month. 9. Ten women
and twenty men. 10. The twenty men.

OBS.—Θeuḡ (for θeic̄) is equivalent to the English “teen”
(from ten). When a number greater than ten, composed of
a simple numeral and νευς is expressed, the noun is placed
between the number and νευς as above.

Fice, and all the multiples of θeic̄, take the noun in the
singular number.

EXERCISE XIV.

The following sentences contain only words
previously used, and will form a simple and
useful Exercise on the mutable letters and their
sounds, as shown in the foregoing Exercises.
A translation is unnecessary. All the words
used are given at the end of the book.

Δ̄ct̄, but.

má, if.

Δ̄zat̄, at thee.

γραján, a purse.

Δ̄o, they, them.

A

1. **Ó**i an ῥατ̄ ἀζυρ̄ ἀν̄ φιασ̄ ἡμασ̄.
2. **Ó**i an παθασ̄ ἡμασ̄, ἀζυρ̄ ἀν̄ λυέ λιας̄.
3. **Ó**i an τά ευη̄ θυίσ̄ ἀζυρ̄ ἀν̄ φιασ̄ θυσ̄.
4. **Ó**λαος̄ ἀζυρ̄ φιέσ̄ γεαρηπ̄ιασ̄.
5. Δον̄ υλλήρειτ̄ απ̄άιν̄ ἀζυρ̄ ρείρετ̄ θυσ̄.
6. Μικ̄ ἀζυρ̄ παιτ̄, θατ̄ ἀζυρ̄ ταιτ̄.
7. **Ó**i σαοιη̄-φεοῑ παιτ̄-φεοῑ ἀζυρ̄ παιο-φεοῑ ἀζαιθ̄.
8. **Ó**i γαθαρ̄ ἀζαιθ̄ ανη̄ ριη̄, ἀζυρ̄ λαος̄ θυίσ̄.
9. Μιλ̄ θυίσεας̄ λεατ̄, ἀζυρ̄ ἀσ̄ ἀζυρ̄ γρός̄ οητ̄.
10. **Ó**i ριθ̄ θυίσεας̄ όιοῑ.

B

1. Συη̄ ἀν̄ παθασ̄ απασ̄.
2. **Ó**i θυη̄ λεαν̄θ̄ αρτις̄, ἀζυρ̄ **Ó**i ρυαη̄ αιη̄.
3. Θειη̄ ηα θηρόζα αρτεας̄ χυζαη̄ ανη̄ ρο̄.
4. **Ó**i ρέ απυις̄, ἀζυρ̄ **Ó**i πόλι-ριαη̄ αιη̄.
5. **Ó**i αν̄ ρεαη̄-φεαρ̄ λιας̄.
6. **Ó**i πόλι-ταιτ̄ οηη̄, ἀζυρ̄ **Ó**i τριοη̄-χυαη̄ αιη̄.
7. **Ó**i αν̄ φεαη̄ γαριθ̄, ἀζυρ̄ **Ó**i σατ̄-θάληη̄ αιη̄.
8. Ηρ̄ ανατ̄ **Ó**i ρέ αιη̄ ριοῑ, αέτ̄ τά ρέ αιη̄ ἀριθ̄-ριοῑ ανοιη̄.
9. Ηρ̄ λιιθ̄-ξοη̄ πεατ̄-ταιη̄θεας̄ έ, αέτ̄ ιρ̄ υθαλλ̄-ξοη̄ ταιοθη̄ έ.
10. **Ó**i ροη̄ ἀζυρ̄ λογρόη̄τ̄ ἀζαιθ̄.

C

1. Cuīr ḥuār an leāñdārī cloō-ñuāl̄te.
2. Tā bāoñal̄ ažuř buāñdāl̄t̄ ann̄ ro ſíor.
3. Beīr ſíor ſíce aðārīc, ažuř fáž ſíce cač.
 ñárr̄i ḥuār.
4. Tār̄ aňuār̄ čuñdam, ažuř fān̄ ann̄ ro ſíor
5. Beīr aňioř čuñdam nā bñóz̄a ažuř fáž
 ḥuār̄ iāv̄.
6. Þi an lám̄ lám̄, ačt̄ Þi an ḥrađián̄ rollam̄.
7. Þi an leāñdār̄ nāoñčā, lūačm̄ař, ažuř Þi
 árič-ṁeār̄ aij̄i.
8. Þi an leān̄b̄ ȝleōoðāc, ažuř Þi an aðārīc
 lúbčā.
9. Þi an cločdāl̄ie caoč, ažuř an ceařnuřiðe
 leāč-ṁařib̄.
10. Þi fořiž̄iø ažuř ȝuār̄ až an nāoñi.

D

1. An ē an vó, no an ceačdāl̄i, no an cūiž?
2. Oeic̄ mná, vó ead̄ ueuž ažuř ſíce
 caořia.
3. Þi tři mile ead̄ ann̄ ſýro ažuř cūiž cēař
 lāoč.
4. An vāřia lá ueuž ažuř an ſícead̄ mí.
5. Þi nāoř mná ažuř vó leān̄b̄ ueuž ann̄.
6. Þi an veačm̄ař cloč ažařib̄.
7. Þi ceičrie bñóz̄a ažařib̄.
8. Áðmuř loňčā ažuř uňall̄ māč.

9. Τά γιασόδιος γευρι ταιτέ αγδαίον.
 10. Ήι εριούθε εριόύδα αγυρ αγδαίο φεαριατάι
 αγ αν λαος.

E

1. Δέσαιη αγυρ τάξαιη, νεαριθριάνι αγυρ
 νεαριθριάταιη.
 2. Νεαριθριάταιη αγυρ θριάταιη, νεαριθριάνι
 αγυρ γιάνι.
 3. Σευρ-ρριοιον αγυρ ρριοιον αγυρ γέιρε.
 4. Ήι αν ταλατή ταιτέ αγυρ ήι αν εριασόδαιηθ
 γευνιμάρι.
 5. Ήι αν νεαρ-γιάκ γεαν αγυρ ήι αν γλατέ
 εριόύδα.
 6. Τά αον λος νευρ αγυρ γιάτε γιατέ αγυρ
 σεανη-τίρε ανηριν.
 7. Τά γιορι-άλια γεαρητάς αγυρ γιορ-θυαν
 αγδατ.
 8. Τρευν-γεαρι αγυρ γαοι-όυινε.
 9. Μά τά τιρι-ζηριάδας, φόξιουιν Σαεύιλγε.
 10. 'Ειριε γο θριάτ.
-

SECTION II.

Euphony is the basis on which the affected sounds of the mutable consonants rest. In order to prevent the confusion which would arise from letters being changed in sound according to the ideas of euphony prevailing in different districts, and even among different

individuals, it is clear that the changes of these letters, and the positions in which they suffer change, must be regulated by some system. In showing the secondary sounds of these letters in the preceding exercises, we merely used the aspirated letters in words to which they essentially belong, and where they may be said in some sense to fill the place of additional letters like *v*, *w*, &c. We now come to treat of them in cases where the initial letter, which in one instance has its natural sound, in another instance changes that sound into a kindred one (as *b* into *v*), when influenced by certain parts of speech expressed or understood before it. The system which Irish grammarians have laid down for the regulation of these changes is contained in the following rules, which, although belonging to Grammar proper, are here given in order that the learner may fully understand this subject.

In the succeeding Exercises some inflected forms of nouns and verbs will be met with, but we shall not here enter upon declension or conjugation. All such forms will be explained as they occur; but to enter fully into the rules regarding them would, at this stage, be premature. The rules regarding gender are also held over, but the gender of each word is shown in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE I.

THE Article *an*, *the*, causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of feminine nouns in the nominative and accusative cases; as *bean*, a woman, *an b̄ean*, the woman.

EXERCISE I.

Examples of Feminine Nouns as influenced by the Article.

an b̄ean, the woman. *an f̄uinneog*, the wind.
an b̄ain-féir, the wed-^ding.

an b̄eača, the life. *an m̄airín*, the morning.

an b̄liačáin, the year. *an m̄aighean*, the maid.

an b̄ó, the cow. *an ḡaoč*, the wind.

an čačáir, the city. *an m̄áctair*, the mother.

an čloč, the stone. *an m̄in*, the meal.

an čolann, the body. *an p̄oč*, the kiss.

an f̄airge, the sea. *an p̄loinn*, the dinner.

EXERCISE II.

aořoa, aged. *glac*, take, receive.

cait, eat, spend. *láirí*, strong.

dearīg, red. *m̄in*, fine.

1. Tá *an b̄ean* *aořoa*. 2. If *m̄ait* *an b̄liačáin* i *ro*.
3. Tá *an b̄ó* *dearīg*. 4. Üi *an*

ċaċċaġi tój. 5. Ta an ċloċ luasċiġi. 6. Ta an faiरe lāiġi. 7. Ta an ḫaoċ għarib. 8. Ta an min min. 9. Ta an mairiin bjeađ. 10. Caċċ an p̊iċċi.

1. The woman is aged. 2. This is a good year. 3. The cow is red. 4. The city was large. 5. The stone is precious. 6. The sea is strong. 7. The wind is rough. 8. The meal is fine. 9. The morning is fine. 10. Eat the dinner.

OBS.—Feminine nouns beginning with o or e are not influenced by the article, as an teine *the fire*, the sound of n in an being sufficiently euphonius with these letters. Beginning with r, they are not aspirated, but suffer a change which will be explained when treating of Eclipsis.

The learner will remember that r before b, c, v, ʃ, m, p, t, cannot be aspirated, as an speal, *the scythe*.

RULE II.

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *masculine* nouns in the genitive case singular ; an baile, the town, an Ȧaile, of the town.

báro, a bard.	peaġi, a man.
buċċaill, a cowboy.	pion, wine.
capall, a horse.	pocal, a word.
caċċ, a battle.	manad, a monk.
ċlāp, a table.	pobal, a people

EXERCISE III.

*Examples of genitive case of Masculine Nouns
as influenced by the Article.*

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| an báile, | of the town. | an fíona, | of the wine. |
| an báirn, | of the bard. | an fír, | of the man. |
| an buaċalla, | of the cowboy. | an focail, | of the word. |
| | | an ḡnó, | of the work. |
| an ċapail, | of the horse. | an ḡadurie, | of the thief. |
| | | | of the bag. |
| an cáta, | of the battle. | an mənaġ, | of the monk. |
| an cırre, | of the chest. | an pobaġl, | of the people. |
| an cláir, | of the table. | | |

EXERCISE IV.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| clear, craft. | X | mac, a son. |
| oġġin, a fist. | | óji, gold. |
| ġlaġ, a lock. | | għidu, a street. |
| lán, the full. | | teac, a house. |
| loġ, a hollow. | | |
| 1. Għidu an báile. | 2. Mac an báirn. | |
| 3. Oġġin an buaċalla. | 4. Loġ an cáta. | |
| 5. ġlaġ an cırre. | 6. Cor an fír. | 7. Clear an ḡadurie. |
| 8. Lán an málha. | 9. Teac an mənaġ. | |
| 10. 'Oġġi an pobaġl. | | |

-
1. (The) street of the town. 2. (The) Son of the bard. 3. (The) Fist of the cowboy.

4. (The) Hollow of the battle. 5. (The) Lock of the chest. 6. (The) Foot of the man. 7. (The) Craft of the thief. 8. (The) Full of the bag. 9. (The) House of the monk. 10. (The) Gold of the people.

OBS.—Nouns beginning with *v*, *t*, or *r*, are exceptions.
(See observations on Rule I.)

RULE III.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In compound words, no matter from what parts of speech they are formed, the initial letter of the second part is aspirated, if it be of the aspirable class. Some examples have been already shown in preceding Exercises.*

EXERCISE V.

Examples of Compound Words.

clóð-teac, a bell-house.

þeað-ðuine, a good-man.

fæol-cú, a wolf (*wild-dog*).

fioř-þuðn, steadfast.

fioř-ðilir, sincere.

læoř-feoil, veal (*calf-flesh*).

rean-bean, an old woman.

* See Obs. at end of this Exercise.

άριο-λίές, a monarch, a high-king.

βαΐν-λίόζδαη,¹ a queen (i.e., *a woman-king*).

βαΐν-τιζεαլηна, a lady (i.e., *a woman-lord*).

buān-ѓaoζalac, long-lived.

buān-ѓeаjmać, persevering (*lasting-firm*)

EXERCISE VI.

άριја, ancient.

Еириеанн, of Ireland (genitive of Еирие).

սայր, noble.

1. Αп λίές αζυρ αп βαΐн-λіоζдaн. 2. Άριο-λіёс азур βαΐн-тизеджна. 3. βαΐн-λіоζдaн Еириеанн. 4. Ап ѓаol-čú αзуr αп զeаjir-ѓiač. 5. Ծeаj-Շuine ռaomtča. 6. Տiр-Շriáč бuān-ѓeаjmać. 7. Ւi αп թlaic бuān-ѓaoζalac. 8. Cloz-չeаc ձeրa. 9. Tá αп βaиn-тизеджна սaյr. 10. Tá αп ռeаj-Շuine յaiօնiр.

-
1. The king and the queen. 2. A monarch and a lady. 3. Queen of Ireland. 4. The wolf and the hare. 5. A holy good man. 6. Persevering patriotism. 7. The prince was long-lived. 8. An ancient bell-house. 9. The lady is noble. 10. The good man is rich.

OBS.—When the first part of a compound ends in **v**, **t**, **r**, **l**, or **n**, and the second begins with **v** or **t**, the latter is not aspirated. This Rule is entirely based on Euphony. Practice is the best guide to show when the aspirate is required to make the two words unite smoothly.

¹ βaиn is a feminine prefix. It is spelled βaиn when the following vowel is slender.

EXERCISE VII.

Where the latter part of a compound word is in the genitive case no aspiration takes place. Several instances occurred in the *First Book*, and an Exercise is now given on words of this kind.

aill,	a cliff.	X	gail,	vapour.
ári,	high, loud.		glic,	wise.
ceol,	music.		iðriðn,	iron.
coðað,	war.		muij,	sea.
donn,	brown.		teine,	fire.
fjor,	knowledge.		uïjze,	water.

cú-maria (dog of the sea), a sea-dog.

feari-ceoil (man of music), a musician.

feari-feara (man of knowledge), a seer, wizard.

laoð-maria (calf of the sea), a seal.

long-coðað, a ship of war.

long-gaile (boat of vapour), a steamboat.

obaír-teine (work of fire), a fire-work.

bóðar-iðriðin (road of iron), a railroad.

mac-allá (son of the cliff), an echo.

obaír-uïjze (work of water), a water-work.

1. Tá an bóðar-iðriðin donn go ari. 2. Þí an long-gaile lán. 3. Tá an long-coðað pollam. 4. Þí an feari-feara glic. 5. An feari-ceoil agur an feari-feara. 6. Obaír-teine agur oþaír-uïjze. 7. Þí an laoð-maria donn. 8. Ó, long-coðað agur an long-gaile. 9. Þí an mac-allá ári. 10. Cú-maria duð.

1. The railroad is here now.
 2. The steam-boat was full.
 3. The man-of-war is empty.
 4. The seer was wise.
 5. The musician and the seer.
 6. A fire-work and a water-work.
 7. The seal was brown.
 8. The man-of-war and the steamboat.
 9. The echo was loud (high).
 10. A black sea-dog.
-

RULE IV.

PROPER NAMES.

When the latter of two nouns is a proper name in the genitive case it suffers aspiration, if the article be not expressed.

EXERCISE VIII.

αιωνιον, time.	μιχαήλ, of Michael.
ἀρχονταρρος, an arch- bishop.	μιντιην, people.
βριγιον, Brigid.	πάτριας, Patrick.
βριγιοε, of Brigid.	πετραιη, Peter.
κατιλιν, Catherine.	πότερλάιρζ, Waterford.
κόρκας, Cork.	ρύιλ, an eye.
κόρκαই়ে, of Cork.	Τοমাস, Thomas.
ιω়েন, a daughter.	Τοমার, of Thomas.
মারি, Mary.	Τουাম, Tuam.
মিচেল, Michael.	Τουামα, of Tuam.

Examples.

1. Ἀριθεατρος Τυαμα. 2. Διηριη ράσ-
ραιс. 3. Ιησεων Τομάιρ. 4. θεων μιχιλ.
5. Μουντιη Σορκαίζε. 6. Μαс μάιρε.
7. Τεαс Καιτιλιн. 8. Σύιλ Βριγίδοε. 9. Κατσιη
ρομπτλάιζε. 10. Καραλ ιβεαναιр.
-

1. Archbishop of Tuam. 2. (The) time of Patrick. 3. Thomas's daughter. 4. Michael's wife. 5. (The) people of Cork. 6. Mary's son. 7. Catherine's house. 8. Brigid's eye. 9. (The) City of Waterford. 10. Peter's horse.

EXERCISE IX.

Exception.

Family names following “o” or “ua” (descendant), and “mac” (son), though *always* in the genitive case, do not suffer aspiration, but after “ni” (daughter), they do.

OBS.—1. But these names suffer aspiration when “mac” means literally a “son,” and “ua,” an actual “grandson,” and not a descendant, as a member of a clan.

2. Also these names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of these prefixes (*ui* of a descendant, *mic* of a son). The following Exercise shows these peculiarities.

3. These names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of the prefix *maol*, often used after “o” in family names, as O'maoil Βρενοδιн, or Σιόλλα after mac, as Mac Σιόλλα ράσραιс. *maol* here signifies a *votary*, and *siolla* a *disciple*, thus “the descendant of the votary of Brendan,” or the “son of the disciple of Patrick.”

בריאן, Brian.	ଓମ୍ନାଲ୍, of Daniel.
ברייאן, of Brian.	ତୋଇସ, Teig, Thaddeus.
ଓମ୍ନାଲ୍, Daniel.	ତୋଇସ, of Teig.

1. Tomář mac Čaióis. 2. Tomář Mac Čaióis
 3. Páiríadair ua Brian. 4. Páiríadair O'Briain.
 5. Ómhnall O'Connell. 6. Mac Ómhnall
 Uí Connall. 7. Tomář O'Gorman. 8. Bean
 Tomář Uí Gorman. 9. Máire ñi Brian.
 10. Ingean Máire ñi Brian.
-

1. Thomas, son of Teig (Rule IV. and Obs. 1). 2. Thomas Mac Teig (excep.). 3. Patrick, grandson of Brian (Rule IV. and Obs 1). 4. Patrick O'Brien (exception). 5. Daniel O'Connell (exception). 6. Son of (Rule IV.) Daniel O'Connell (Obs. 2). 7. Thomas O'Gorman. 8. Wife of (Rule IV.) Thomas O'Gorman. 9. Mary O'Brien ("ñi," see exception). 10. Daughter of (Rule IV.) Mary O'Brien.

OBS.—1. The learner has here some examples of family names. The prefix "O" or "ui" signifies—1st, a "grandson" (as in Example 3, above); 2nd, a "descendant," or member of a family claiming a common ancestor (as in Examples 4 and 5). Mac signifies a "son," and is also prefixed to the name of an ancestor to form a family name. It follows the same rules as "ui."

2. "ui" and "mac" being the prefixes for names of males, "ni" (contracted for "ingeán," a "daughter") is used for female names, since it is clear we could not say Máire Mac Capoic (i.e., son of Capoic) though used ignorantly in English.

RULE V.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants and agreeing with the nouns which they qualify are aspirated in the following instances :

1st, In the nominative and accusative singular *feminine*.

2nd, In the genitive singular *masculine*.

3rd, In the vocative singular of both genders, and in the dative.

EXERCISE X.

Examples of First Instance.

aill ḫeal,	a white cliff.	fuinneog ḫorȝdale,
bó ȝán,	a white cow.	an open window.
þriόȝ ḫaipriŋ,	a wide shoe.	leim ȝóri, a great leap.
cɔr ȝaða,	a long foot.	mariðin ȝrieáð,
cunȝle ȝeaŋð,	a red vein.	a fine morning.
naiȝ ȝaŋb,	a rugged oak.	ȝeuŋ, a sharp knife.
ȝaiȝeoȝ ȝlaȝ,	a green brier.	tíŋ ȝeunȝðri, a pros-
feoiȝ ȝaɪt,	good meat.	perous country.

EXERCISE XI.

1. An feoiȝ ȝaɪt.
2. An cɔr ȝaða ȝóri.
3. An ȝriόȝ ḫaipriŋ.
4. An naiȝ ȝaŋb.

5. *An* *r̄gian* *ȝeupr.* 6. *An* *bó* *ovb.* 7. *Ir*
mairion *âluinn* *brieadz* *i.* 8. *Tír* *faiôbhir*
feunmári. 9. *Aill* *ȝeal* *mór.* 10. *Tá* *fum-*
neos *forgaile* *ann.*

-
1. The good meat.
 2. The long big foot.
 3. The wide shoe.
 4. The rough oak.
 5. The sharp knife.
 6. The black cow.
 7. It is a beautiful fine morning.
 8. A rich prosperous country.
 9. A great white cliff.
 10. (There) is an open window there.

OBS.—*o* and *t* are excepted if the noun ends in *n*, and sometimes before a broad vowel.

The adjective is seldom aspirated in the plural.

For the sake of Euphony the “*o*” in “*oam*,” “*ouit*,” and other prepositional pronouns, is generally aspirated whenever the preceding word ends in a vowel or an aspirated consonant.—See note, page 17.

EXERCISE XII.

<i>bán</i> , white.	<i>cæt</i> , a cat.
<i>beo,</i>	<i>ceol,</i> music.
<i>bí,</i> (<i>gen.</i>) } living.	<i>fusn,</i> cold.
<i>brieadc,</i> speckled.	<i>mór,</i> large.

Examples of Second Instance.

baile móir, of a large town.

cæt brijc, of a speckled cat.

cápaill bán, of a white horse.

ceoil binn, of harmonious music.

ouille móir, of a large leaf.

* See Rule I., and Obs. on *o* and *t*, and *r* before mutes, page 28.

ουινε όονα, of an unfortunate man.

ουινε ρόνα, of a fortunate man.

ράιννε θυίνε, of a yellow ring.

ρίονα ρέιης, of red wine.

ρήρ θί, of a living man.

ρήρ τόιη, of a big man.

ριολαιρε ρίτρε, of an expert scholar.

τίγεαρηνα ριόσα, of a valiant chieftain.

τοβαίηρι ριαίη, of a cold well.

υιρζε ριλίη, of sweet water.

EXERCISE XIII.

βλαρ, taste.	εολαρ, knowledge.
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ceann, a head.	τριάριο, a street.
----------------	--------------------

cluas, an ear.	τριαδον, a bridle.
----------------	--------------------

1. Σηάριο αν θαίλε τόιηρ. 2. Κλυαρ ερασιλ
θάιν. 3. Λεανδρ αν ρήρ τόιη. 4. Εολαρ αν
ριολαιρε ρίτρε. 5. Ριαίη αν ρέοιλ θίνη.
6. Βλαρ υιρζε ριλίη. 7. Κεανν αν ουινε
τόιηρ. 8. Υιρζε τοβαίηρι ριαίη. 9. 'Δό αν
ουινε ρόνα. 10. Σόξ αν ουινε ρόνα.

1. (The) street of the large town. 2. (The)
ear of a white horse. 3. (The) child of the
big man. 4. (The) knowledge of the expert
scholar. 5. (The) sound of the harmonious
music. 6. (The) taste of sweet water. 7. (The)
head of the big man. 8. Water of a cold well.
9. (The) luck of the unfortunate man. 10. (The)
pleasure of the fortunate man.

Exercises on the *third* instance of this Rule, nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *dative*, are held over till we come to treat of the influence of prepositions (Rule XII., page 51), which are always used with that case. Exercises on nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *vocative* are held over till we treat of the sign of that case under interjections (Rule XIII., page 53).

NOTE.—The nominative plural masculine of adjectives is often aspirated when the preceding noun ends in a consonant.

Examples.

பிற மூரா, big men.

போயில் சொம்மா, gentle words.

லெய்த் தலாநா, healthy children.

உயிர்கள் தீவிரமா, dry floors.

RULE VI.

The following numeral adjectives cause aspiration, viz. :—The cardinal numbers அன (one), and ஒரு (two), and their compounds, and the ordinal numbers ஒயு, திரை.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. அன ஒயு பேரி. 2. ஒரு பாய்னே. 3. அன பாய்ரே வேடு. 4. அன ஒயு நிலாத்தான். 5. ஒரு பேரி வேடு. 6. அன சுப்பால் வேடு. 7. அன திரை திரி வேடு. 8. ஒரு பேரி ஏழு வேடு.

9. Αον τασ τευς. 10. Αν ρέυσ ρέαρι αγων
Αν τριεαρι βεαν.

1. The first man.
2. Two rings.
3. Eleven children.
4. The first year.
5. Twelve men.
6. Eleven horses.
7. The thirteenth month.
8. Two men and ten women.
9. Eleven sons.
10. The first man and the third woman.

The learner will refer to Exercise XII. (Section I.), on the numbers. Αον does not aspirate before ρ or τ. (See Obs. on Rule I.).

RULE VII.

PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns, μο (my), ρο (thy), α (his), cause aspiration of the initial consonants (if aspirable) of the nouns before which they are placed.

EXERCISE XV.

Examples.

α βριάταιρι, his brother.	α τωιταιρι, his people.
μο ριψίλε, my pulse.	ρο ράιροε, thy child.
α ρορη, his fist.	ρο ριόν, thy nose.
α ρεαριαν, his field.	μο ρεανγα, my tongue.
α ρυιλ, his blood.	μο ριρ, my country.
ρο τάταιρι, thy mother.	

EXERCISE XVI.

When *mo* and *oo* are followed by a vowel the *o* is omitted, and an apostrophe inserted to mark its absence, also before the letter *p*. as *m' ačdaiř*, my father; *m' ſuil*, my blood.

vúnta, shut. *óz*, young.

ionmúin, dear. *rلán*, well, healthy.

1. *Mo ńriáčdaiř ionmúin*. 2. *Tá m' ačdaiři rلán*. 3. *Vi m' ſuil veařiř*. 4. *Tá a ńvorn vúnta*. 5. *Oo řářroe óz*. 6. *Vi a ńmíntiři řaiřbíř*. 7. *Mo číři ařsúř mo ńmíntiři*. 8. *A ačdaiři ařsúř a ńáčdaiři*. 9. *Vi mo řářroe ařtiřiř ačt' vi oo ńriáčdaiř ařsúřiř*. 10. *Mo čuiřle ařsúř mo ţriáđ*.

1. My dear brother. 2. My father is well.
3. My blood was red. 4. His fist is shut.
5. Thy young child. 6. His people were rich.
7. My country and my people. 8. His father and his mother.
9. My child was in, but your brother was outside. 10. My pulse and my love.

A (her) causes no change, except before vowels, as will be shown in Rules of Eclipsis. *Δ* (their), *Δř* (our), and *Đuř* (your), will also be treated of under Eclipsis.

For aspiration with relative pronoun, see Rule X., page 46.

RULE VIII.

VERBS.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated in the infinitive mood by the particles *oo* or *a*.

EXERCISE XVII.

Examples.

<i>oo</i> or <i>a</i> , <i>þuaðlað</i> ,	<i>to</i> <i>oo</i> or <i>a</i> , <i>gūíðe</i> ,	<i>to pray.</i>	
<i>strike.</i>	<i>oo</i> or <i>a</i> , <i>þaðiðaín</i> ,	<i>to</i>	
<i>oo</i> or <i>a</i> , <i>ðoifð</i> ,	<i>check.</i>	<i>live.</i>	
<i>oo</i> or <i>a</i> , <i>ðuji</i> ,	<i>to put.</i>	<i>oo or a, þórfrað</i> ,	<i>to marry</i>
<i>oo</i> or <i>a</i> , <i>ðeunað</i> ,	<i>to do.</i>	<i>oo or a, jæðcnað</i> ,	<i>to</i>
<i>oo or a, ðúnað</i> ,	<i>to shut.</i>	<i>oo or a, shun.</i>	
<i>oo or a, þófriðað</i> ,	<i>to warn.</i>	<i>oo or a, jumðal</i> ,	<i>to</i>
<i>fer.</i>	<i>oo or a, þuðlangð</i> ,	<i>walk.</i>	
<i>oo or a, jæðáil</i> ,	<i>to take.</i>	<i>oo or a, tæðdairt</i> ,	<i>give.</i>

EXERCISE XVIII.

<i>ðorð</i> ,	<i>a door.</i>	<i>þeacðað</i> ,	<i>sin.</i>
<i>ðo</i> <i>maic</i> ,	<i>well.</i>	<i>þsliðr</i> ,	<i>ravage.</i>
<i>ðo</i> <i>cjom</i> ,	<i>heavily.</i>	<i>toil</i> ,	<i>will.</i>
1. <i>þuiðeacðað</i> <i>ðo</i> <i>tæðdairt</i> .	2. <i>ðo</i> <i>toil</i> <i>a</i>		
<i>ðeunað</i> .	3. <i>Sean-jæðað</i> <i>a</i> <i>þórfrað</i> .	4. <i>An</i> <i>ma-</i>	
5. <i>An</i> <i>cjir</i> <i>ðo'</i> <i>þsliðr</i> .	6. <i>þeacðað</i> <i>a</i> <i>jæðcnað</i> .	7. <i>An</i> <i>gauviroðe</i> <i>a</i> <i>jæðáil</i>	

¹ The learner will remember the rules about *þ* in Exercise III., Section I.

8. An fead̄r a b̄uaileadh go¹ t̄iom. 9. Þian a fúlans. 10. An doilid̄r a óúnadh.

-
1. To give thanks. 2. Thy will to do. 3. To marry an old man. 4. To put out the dog. 5. To ravage the country. 6. To shun sin. 7. To take the thief. 8. To strike the man heavily. 9. To suffer pain. 10. To shut the door.
-

RULE IX.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated in the perfect tense, indicative mood, active voice, and in the conditional mood of both voices. The particle *oo* is generally placed before the verb in such instances; *þo* is also used chiefly in composition with other particles as in *gupi*, *ná'pi*, &c.

EXERCISE XIX.

Examples of oo.

oo b̄iðeaf, I was.

oo b̄i mé, I was.

oo b̄ioinair, they were.

oo b̄uailefinn, I would strike.

oo céannuis r̄ib, ye bought.

oo óún r̄é, he shut.

o' fógluim r̄é, he learned.

oo ḡráðouis r̄é, he loved.

¹ The learner will remember that *go* before an adjective forms an adverb. See observations at foot of Exercise XIV., *First Book*.

oo m̄ait̄ ré, he forgave.
 oo p̄og ré, he kissed.
 oo siúbálfainn, I would walk.
 oo t̄angas̄ar̄, they came.
 oo t̄iocef̄, thou wouldst come.
 oo t̄us̄ ré, he gave.

EXERCISE XX.

aip̄is̄ion, silver, money. leat̄, with thee.
 óóib̄, to them. t̄ú, thee.

1. Oo p̄og ré é.
 2. Oo m̄ait̄ ré óóib̄.
 3. Oo t̄angas̄ar̄ aip̄is̄ion.
 4. Siúbálfainn leat̄.
 5. T̄us̄ ré aip̄is̄ion óóib̄.
 6. Oo t̄iocef̄ aip̄is̄io.
 7. Oo ḡhláóniś ré a t̄ír.
 8. O' f̄os̄ lúim ré S̄aeoir̄ge.
 9. Oo céannaíś r̄ib̄ leab̄ar̄.
 10. Oo b̄uaileann t̄ú.
-

1. He kissed him.
2. He forgave (to) them.
3. They came there.
4. I would walk with thee.
5. He gave money to them.
6. Thou wouldst come here.
7. He loved his country.
8. He learned Irish.
9. Ye bought a book
10. I would strike thee.

OBS.—When the pronoun is expressed as in the above instance, oo bí mé, and in all the Examples hitherto used in these books, the verb is in the analytic form of conjugation and does not change in person or number. When the pronoun is not expressed, but is included in the form of a verb, as in the above instance, oo t̄angas̄ar̄, the verb is in the synthetic form, and changes in person and number. This remark is made here to account for the verbs hitherto used not having changed in person or number.

The sign **oo** is often omitted, as in some of the above Examples. **Tú** (**t** dotted) is the accusative case of **tú** (thou); **é** of **ré**, he; **inn** of **rinn**, we; **ib** of **ríb**, you; **iāv** of **ríav**, they. These forms are often used as nominatives with the verb **ir**. See Obs., page 17, *First Book*.

EXERCISE XXI.

Examples of ño.

Ro enters into the composition of the following particles which precede the perfect tense of verbs. It causes aspiration of the initial following it.

ðri, whether (in past time), compounded of **an** and **ño**.

ðuri, that (in past time), compounded of **go** and **ño**.

munaðri, unless (in past time), compounded of **muna** and **ño**.

ná'ji—náćðri, which not—that not (in time past), compounded of **náć** and **ño**.

náćðri (interrogative), **náć** and **ðri**, did not, whether not.

níor, not (in past time) compounded of **ní** and **ño**.

ðri busal mé (whether) struck I.

ðuri busal tú, that you struck.

munaðri busal ré, if he did not strike (unless he struck).

náćðri busal rinn } that we did not strike.

ná'ji busalrió rinn } that we may not strike.

EXERCISE XXII.

Αν τέ, he who. φοιληγέαρ, I showed.
 βεαννυις, bless. γεινη, cease.
 θυατιεαρ, I struck. έστην, came.

1. Αρι θυατιεαρ ? 2. Ήσθη έστην ρέ.
 3. Μηδαρι φοιληγέαρ. 4. Αρι θυατιλ τύ ε ?
 5. Ήσθη θεαννυις τύ μέ. 6. Ήσθη γεινη ρινν.
 7. Άν νομαρη πατάρι όυν μέ. 8. Λεαθαρη
 πατάρι έταιρ ρέ. 9. Άν τέ πατάρι ξηράσυις μέ.
 10. Ήδηρι ζεινηιό ρέ ριορ ε.
-

1. Did I strike ? 2. He came not. 3. If I
 have not shown. 4. Did you strike him ?
 5. You did not bless me. 6. We did not cease.
 7. The door which I did not shut. 8. A book
 which he did not give. 9. He whom (the in-
 dividual) I did not love. 10. That he may
 not put it down.
-

RULE X.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated after *νί*, *νο*, *νοτ*; *μά*, if; *μαρη*, as; *ριλ*, before; and after the relative pronoun *α*, who, which (sometimes *ρο*), whether expressed or understood.

NOTE.—The relative pronoun *α* causes eclipsis (see page 63) when a preposition goes before it, but in the perfect tense the participle *ρο* is joined to it, and aspiration takes place (even with a preposition), except in some irregular verbs. (See Rule 5, Eclipsis, page 62).

EXERCISE XXIII.

Examples.

- ní bériō ré, he will not & meallar íb,¹ who
be. deceives you.
- & caillear é, who loses má rógrann tú, if you
it. marry.
- & óeunar é, who does má faoileann tú, if
it. you think.
- mári foillriğeann mé, & faoil, who thought.
as I show. rul tangoar, before I
- ní fuil ré, he is not. came.
- & grianus iñn,¹ who
loved us.

EXERCISE XXIV.

&, nis, ner, its. mári rín, so, as that.

1. Ní bériō ré go bhráct. 2. An té & caillear an caé. 3. Má faoileann tú mári rín. 4. Iñ é rín meallar mé. 5. An té oo grianus iñn.¹ 6. Ní fuil ré ann ro aroir. 7. Iñ é neairt & óeunar ceairt. 8. Má rógrann tú feanouine. 9. A cail & fíláinte. 10. Mári foillriğeár rul tangoar.

1. It will not be for ever. 2. He who loses the battle. 3. If you think so. 4. It is that

¹ In the spoken language rín and íb are more frequently used, but the forms iñn and íb are more correct in this case.

(which) deceives me. 5. The individual who loved us. 6. He is not here now. 7. It is might which makes right. 8. If you marry an old man. 9. Who lost his health. 10. As I showed before I came.

Obs.—**oo** is frequently used before the perfect tense with the force of a relative pronoun, but **Δ** is also written before it, as in Examples above.

The learner should distinguish between the following words :—**oo**, thy (a possessive pronoun), **oo**, used as a relative, **oo**, to (sign of infinitive), **oo**, particle before certain tenses), **oo**, to (prep.), **oo**, two, **oo** (prefix), **oo**, to him (prepositional pronoun).

And between these :—**Δ**, his, her, or their (possessive pronoun), **Δ**, who, which (relative), **Δ**, to (sign of infinitive), **Δ**, **o** (sign of vocative case), **Δ**, **i**, in (prep.)

These will be distinguished by their position and the context.

RULE XI.

The particles **an**, very; **io**, too, exceedingly; **r&i**, very, excessively, which are chiefly used as prefixes to adjectives, cause aspiration.

There are many particles, such as **an**, corresponding to *in* or *un*, **at**, corresponding to *re*, *neam*, to *in* or *un*, &c., which cause aspiration; but as these may be considered as forming compounds in each case with the word they precede, it is not necessary to give much attention to them here.

EXERCISE XXV.

Examples.

ἀν-θρεάτις, very fine.

ἀν-τάιτις, very good.

ἀν-τόξιος, misery; ἀν (negative, *un*), and τόξος, happiness.

ἀπ-βεούσιτις, revive; ἀπ (re), and βεούσιτις, animate.

τόσο-βευταῖς, ill-mannered.

τοσάρη, loss, harm.

τόσο-δευτά (hard to be done), impossible.

τόσο-φειρίσιοναῖς (hard to be seen), invisible.

πειθώ-τριόσαιηεῖς, unmerciful.

τόσο-θεαῖς, exceedingly small.

τόσο-τόρη, too large.

τόσο-γέαν, very old, too old.

τόσο-τειτις, too hot.

τάρη-θίνη, most harmonious.

τάρη-ζήλης, very wise.

τάρη-τάιτις, excellent.

τόσο-θευταῖς, well-mannered.

τόσο-τάρη, profit.

τόσο-δευτά (easy to be done), possible.

τόσο-φειρίσιοναῖς (easy to be seen), visible.

NOTE.—An *i* is generally inserted in spelling these prefixes, when the first vowel of the word following is slender. This shall be explained in its proper place, but for the present the attention of the learner need not be given to it.

EXERCISE XXVI.

ḃaileus, a hat

céim, a trade.

céimhe, of a trade.

ion-θeunta, fit to be done, practicable

ṛáruṣdá, oppression, fatigue.

ṛeinn, sing.

1. Ìi ḫé an-θreád.
 2. Ìi a ḃaileus ṓó-θeag ṓó.
 3. Soċaġ aġus ṭoċaġ na céimhe.
 4. Só-ᬁeicrionad aġus ṓó-ᬁeicrionad.
 5. Taᬁ ḫé ṓó-θeunta aġus ion-θeunta.
 6. Aċċeo-θuiġ an ḫaċċiġe.
 7. Sód aġus an-ᬁód.
 8. An-ᬁód aġus ḫáruṣdá.
 9. Oo ḫeinn i' 50 ḫáru-θiñn.
 10. Iñ ḫári-ṁdaċ an ḫeġi é.
-

1. It was very fine.
2. His hat was too small for him.
3. (The) profit and loss of the trade.
4. Visible and invisible.
5. It is possible and practicable.
6. Revive the Gaelic.
7. Happiness and misery.
8. Misery and oppression.
9. She sang most harmoniously.
10. He is an excellent man.

OBS.—Só and ṓó are here used; ṓó is the opposite of ṓó. They are used before nouns, adjectives, and participles, and sometimes are entirely incorporated in the word.

Before nouns and adjectives ṓó equals *ill*, ṓó the opposite.

Before participles ṓó implies difficulty; ṓó, *ease*; ion, fitness.

RULE XII.

(a.) The prepositions άν, on ; οε, of, or off ; οο, to ; ραοι or ρα, under ; ιοιη, between ; ταρ, like to, as ; ό, from ; ταη, over ; τηε, through ; υμ, about, cause aspiration of the initial of all nouns following them (if aspirable). The adjective accompanying a feminine noun in such case is aspirated.

(b.) When the article accompanies a noun, the preposition going before generally causes eclipsis of the initial of the noun in the singular number, except οε and οο, which in such case cause aspiration.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Examples.

άηι μυλλας, on top, at the summit.

οε θάηη, from top or head.

οε θηιδ, because.

οο σοηρ, to a body.

οο Ωια, to God.

ραοι θεαη, in (literally “under”) esteem.

ρα τυαιηιη,¹ in the direction of.

ιοιη ρεаидаиб, among men.

ταη χеаll, as a promise, because.

ταη ταзгаö, like to, or as mocking.

ό чропп, from a tree.

ό ρеаи, from a man.

τаη ρиη, over a lip.

τηе чeine (through), on fire.

¹ ρα τуaiηи is used idiomatically for *towards*, or *in the direction of*; τуaiηи means a *guess*, or *conjecture*.

OBS.—There are a few exceptions to above Rule, which occur for the most part in adverbial expressions; as, *Διη ταῖσιν*, in the morning; *δρό απαέ*, from this out; *Διη ball*, on the spot, immediately.

Σαν, without, will have either primary or aspirated form, according to the taste of the speaker. Δ₂, Δ₃, Γ₀, Λε, δ₁, δ₂ do not cause aspiration.

A few simple prepositions eclipse, as shown, page 62.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

βέιρο, will be.	μηδιᾶ (dat. pl.) women.
βοέτ, poor.	γεαμρόζ, a shamrock.
εραινη, of a tree.	γλάιντε, health.
Ιαθριαν (hab.) speaks	τίζε, of a house.

1. 'Ο εραινη Γ₀¹ εραινη. 2. Ιοιη γεαμραιᾶ
Δ₂υρ μηδιᾶ. 3. Διη ταῖσιν θρεάξ. 4. 'Ο
γεαρ βοέτ. 5. Όε θρίξ Γ₀ Ιαθριαν γέ. 6.
Сιη γεαμρόζ ανν υο θαιριευ. 7. Γ₀
τυδιριμ υο γλάιντε. 8. Βέιρο αη Σαεούιλζε
γ₂αι τιεαρ γόρ. 9. Όε θάρη αη εραινη. 10.
Διη ταῦλαέ αη τίζε.

1. From tree to tree. 2. Between men and women. 3. On a fine morning. 4. From a poor man. 5. Because (that) he speaks. 6. Put a shamrock in your hat. 7. Towards your health. 8. The Gaelic will be yet in esteem. 9. From the top of the tree. 10. On the top of the house.

¹ See observations on Rule XII. for exceptions.

EXERCISE XXIX.

On *oe*, *oo*, *ɔan*, and *ioiṛ*.

məj̥b̥, dead.

mnaoī, *dat.* of bean, a woman.

1. *O'o¹* cōṛṛ *məj̥b̥*. 2. *O'o²* baile móṛ. *ans* *g*
 3. *O'o³* oorāṛ. 4. *O'o²* Tīṣeāṛṇa. 5. *ɔan* *dej*. *g*
 - an teine. 6. *ɔan* an³ feaṛ. 7. *ioiṛ* an³ cōṇṇ
aṣur an teine. 8. *O'o²* mullač áṛio. 9. *Oe¹* n
báṛṛ. 10. *ioiṛ* an feaṛ aṣur an bæn. *g*
-

1. To the dead body. 2. To the large town.
 3. To the door. 4. To the Lord. 5. Without the fire. 6. Without the man. 7. Between the tree and the fire. 8. To the lofty summit. 9. Off the top. 10. Between the man and the woman.
-

RULE XIII.

The interjection *Δ*, sign of the *vocative* case, always causes aspiration both in singular and plural of nouns and singular number of adjectives.

¹ The *Δ* of the article is left out after the vowel of the preposition.

² See observations on Rule I. concerning nouns with *o* or *t*. Nouns beginning with *r* are eclipsed.

³ *ɔan*, with or without the article, causes no change in the initials of nouns. *ioiṛ* causes no change in the singular number.

EXERCISE XXX.

- Δ θεαη, O woman. Δ στράστο, O love.
 Δ σίλασταιρ, O coward. Δ τηνά, O women.
 Δ όδοινε, O people. X Δ θύμηρε όιλιρ, O dear
 Δ θεαρθράσταιρ, O Mary.
 brother. Δ βάιροε θις, O little
 Δ Όια τόιη, O Great child.
 God. Δ γεανήρη γονα, O tor-
 Δ όυινε ρόνα, O un- tunate old man.
 fortunate man. Δ Τιγέαρηνα, O Lord.
 Δ ξιρ, O man.

EXERCISE XXXI

cléïb, of a bosom.

cliaëb, a bosom.

cóir, just.

ξιλ (voc.), bright.

սար্ফle, noble (*plu.* of սարվ).

1. Δ στράστο ξιλ μο όριούε. 2. Δ σάρια όιλιρ. 3. Δ θεαρθράσταιρ μο ολέιb. 4. Δ όυινε ςόιη. 5. Δ ουιρέ μο όριούε. 6. Δ ξιρ τωιτ. 7. Δ γεαν-ξιρ όιλιρ. 8. Δ τηνά γονα. 9. Δ θεαη սարվ¹ τωιτ, 10. Δ όδοινε սարվle.¹

1. O bright love of my heart. 2. O dear friend. 3. O brother of my bosom. 4. Honest

¹ θεαη սարվ, a noble or gentle woman, a lady; όυινε սարվ, a noble man, a gentleman. Plural, όυινε սարվle, and τηνά սարվle.

man. 5. O pulse of my heart. 6. Good man.
7. O dear old man. 8. O fortunate women.
9. Good lady. 10. Gentlemen.

The foregoing Rules contain all the instances in which there can be any grammatical necessity for aspiration, and the learner has now mastered in these thirteen Rules the most difficult feature of the Irish language.

PART II.

ECLIPSIS.

In eclipsis the sound of certain initial consonants is changed in certain cases by the influence of the preceding word into that of a kindred letter, which is more easily sounded under the circumstances, and which, for the sake of euphony, is substituted for it. This letter is now generally written before the letter of which it eclipses or suppresses the sound, and is separated from it by a hyphen, thus : *á-p m-b&v, our boat.* This system, though giving the words something of a crowded appearance, is to be preferred to that adopted by the Welsh and Manx, who change the initial letter both for aspiration and eclipsis, thus destroying the radical initial of the word, and rendering it unrecognisable.

The difficulty of eclipsis is entirely on the surface, and the learner will soon notice that it

enables words in certain positions to be sounded more easily than if their initials were left in their radical state. Thus *m* after *p* in *අඡ් මද්*, which is the sound of the phrase given above —*අඡ් ම-බද්*—is more easily sounded than if the initial *b* had been retained, as *අඡ් බද්*. The sound of *b* is lost, but to remove the letter would lead to great confusion.

The following Rules contain the whole system of eclipsis as laid down by grammarians. Though, of course, based on euphony, eclipsis does not (like aspiration) take place in any instance in words uninfluenced by certain others, being governed either by rules of grammar, or by the position of the influenced word. All consonants can be eclipsed except the four liquids, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*. The letters which are employed to eclipse others are *b*, *v*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *t*, and the aspirated *b̄*.

Table of Eclipsed Letters.

m eclipses *b*, as *අඡ් ම-බද්*, our boat, pronounced as if *අඡ් මද්* (*or mawdh*).

g eclipses *c*, as *අඡ් ග-සේජිත*, our right, pronounced as if *අඡ් ගේජිත* (*or garth*).

n eclipses *v*, as *ඩුර් න-වුරුස*, your door, pronounced as if *ඩුර් නොරුස* (*wur nurus*).

b eclipses *p*, as *ඩුර් බ-බැව්සේ*, your child, pronounced as if *ඩුර් බැව්සේ* (*wur bawishthe*).

v eclipses *t*, as *ආ තිං*, their country, pronounced as if *ආ තිං* (*a dheer*).

ਬ eclipses ਫ, as Δ ਬ-ਪੁਲ, their blood, pronounced as if Δ ਬੁਲ (*a will*).

ਨ eclipses ਝ, as Δ ਨਗਾਥਾਰੀ, their goat, pronounced as if Δ ਨਗਾਥਾਰੀ.

ਤ eclipses ਰ, as Δ ਨ ਟ-ਰਲਾਤ, the rod, pronounced as if Δ ਨ ਟਲਾਤ.

Here it is seen that the radical initial of each of the eight nouns given above takes the sound of the letter by which it is eclipsed, and which unites more harmoniously with the preceding consonant.

The last three instances shown above are peculiar. In the case of ਫ eclipsed by ਬ we have an aspirate letter (equivalent to *v* or *w*) eclipsing a radical.

In the case of ਨਗ, ਨ does not, properly speaking, eclipse ਗ, but the two letters form one sound (which has been shown in the *First Book*, note on Exercise XII.), and which, when initial is best learned from an Irish speaker. These letters are not separated by a hyphen.

The letter ਰ is eclipsed by ਟ, but only in nouns influenced by the article Δ n. (See Rule VII).

RULE I.

Eclipsis takes place after the possessive pronouns Δ ਨ, our; ਬੁਧ, your; Δ , their.

EXERCISE I.

ḃrúigte, broken.
cárthaid, a rock.

oóċař, hope.

1. Ař o-talear̄. 2. Þí ā n-oóċař láisoir̄
 3. Tá ḃur̄ b-ráir̄oe tinn. 4. Ní ḡníl ḃur̄
 5. cárthaid ann ro. 6. Tá ā ḃ-reaslaann glař.
 7. Tá ař m-buað-dírit t̄riom. 8. Tá ař iŋláint̄ moit̄.
 9. Tá ař m-bád ḃrúigte le cárthaid. 10. A o-tír̄
 - oðar̄ ā muint̄ir̄.
-

1. Our land. 2. Their hope was strong.
 3. Your child is sick. 4. Your friend is not here.
 5. Their field is green. 6. Their promise was sure.
 7. Our trouble is heavy.
 8. Our health is good.
 9. Our boat is broken by a rock.
 10. Their country and their people
-

RULE II.

Eclipsis takes place in the genitive plural of nouns when the article is expressed.

The adjective accompanying the noun in this case is sometimes eclipsed, but this is not necessary.

¹ Nouns beginning with r̄ form an exception to above Rules. (See Rule VII., page 65, for eclipsis of initial r̄).

EXERCISE II.

Examples.

na m-báð, of the boats. na ngeall, of the pro-
na m-báðr, of the bards. mises.

na m-beac, of the bees. na ngorit, of the fields

na m-bó, of the cows. na b-páirroeáð, of th.

na g-ceaðr, of the hens. children.

na n-ván, of the poems. na v-tonn, of the

na þ-riðeáð, of the poets. waves.

EXERCISE III.

bláð, a blossom. nóð, a habit.

cogar, a whisper. ub, an egg.

fuðim, a sound. uibe, eggs.

míl, honey.

1. Míl na m-beac. 2. górit na m-bó

3. bláð na ngorit. 4. fiaðr na þ-riðeáð.

5. fuðim na v-tonn. 6. Nóð na b-páirroeáð.

7. uibe na g-ceaðr. 8. cogar na gnuð.

9. bláð na g-cloann. 10. Leður na n-ván.

1. Honey of the bees.¹ 2. (The) field of the
cows. 3. (The) blossom of the fields. 4. Prince
of the poets. 5. (The) sound of the waves.
6. (The) habit of the children. 7. (The) eggs
of the hens. 8. (The) whispering of the streams.
9. (The) blossom of the trees. 10. (The) book
of the poems.

¹ See note, page 29.

RULE III.

The prepositions ἀτ, at; ἀπ, on; ἀνηρ (or ἵη), in; ἀρ, out of; ράοι or ρά, under; γυρ, towards; λειρ, with; μαρ, like, as; ó, from; ταρ, over; τρε, τρεαρ, through; um, about; when followed by the article, cause eclipsis of the initials of nouns in the singular number only. The adjective is generally aspirated in such instances when qualifying a feminine noun.

EXERCISE IV.

Examples.

ἀτ ἀν μ-βαιν-γέιρ, at the wedding.

ἀπ ἀν ρ-ταλαṁ, on the earth.

ἀνηρ (or ἵη) ἀν τ-ράοξαλ, in the world.

ἀρ ἀν γ-σοιρε, out of the cauldron.

ράοι ἀν β-ρέιν, under the pain.

γυρ ἀν μ-βαile, to the town.

λειρ ἀν γ-κλάιόεαṁ, with the sword.

μαρ ἀν γ-ceuona, as the same, likewise.

ó'n ηζορτ, from the field.

ταρ ἀν ὅ-ραιγε, over the sea.

τρε 'n or } τρεαρ } νοιαρ, through the door.

um ἀν τ-ρολυρ, about the light.

EXERCISE V.

ευτανγ, narrow. μιγ, I myself.

ραιγρινγ, wide.

1. Bi ré að an m-baín-féir. 2. Æsuf miſe
mær an g-ceuona. 3. Ni fuil ré annr an m-
baile. 4. Cuigi annr an g-coirle é. 5. Óo
čangadair tpe 'n dofar cumans. 6. Óo þuaíl
ré leir an g-cláirdeam é. 7. Tári an b-fainge
móir. 8. 'O'n ngorit glar. 9. Ar an t-lliaidio
faihriug. 10. Ísuf an t-folur.

1. He was at the wedding. 2. And myself
likewise. 3. He is not in the town. 4. Put
it in the cauldron. 5. They came through the
narrow door. 6. He struck him with the
sword. 7. Over the great sea. 8. From the
green field. 9. Out of the wide street. 10. To
the light.

OBS.—**o**, being eclipsed by **n**, takes no letter before it in
Example 5, as the **n** of **an**, the article, is sufficiently
euphonic. **T** is very often not eclipsed by **o**, when **an** goes
before, as the union of **n** and **t** does not require eclipsis.

Annr is a form of the preposition **ann**, which is used for
euphony before the article **an**. **Leir** is used in the same
way, and often before the relative pronoun **a**, instead of **le**,
gur instead of **go**, **ir** instead of **i** or **a**, **tper** or **tpear**, instead
of **tpe**.

Prepositions ending in a vowel cause **a** of the article to be
dropped as in the foregoing examples. See Exercise XXIX.,
page 53. See note, page 69, for some examples, where they
precede other words beginning with vowels.

RULE IV.

The prepositions Δ or i , *in*; $i\Delta\mu$, *after*; $\mu\Delta$, *before* (now obsolete), cause eclipsis with or without Δn .

EXERCISE VI.

$m\text{-baile}$, a town (home).	$ou\bar{l}$, going.
$céin$,	$\} fógsu\bar{r}$, near.
$cian$,	$\} \mu\Delta\sigma-\mu\sigma$, these.
$\sigma\Delta\bar{l}$, a meeting.	$\mu\Delta\sigma-\mu\bar{l}\bar{n}$, those.
$n\text{-vibhreadó}$, exile.	$te\Delta\bar{c}\bar{t}$, coming.

1. $\Delta m\text{-baile}$. 2. $\Delta n\text{-vibhreadó}$. 3. $i\Delta\mu n\text{-ou}\bar{l}$. 4. $\bar{\Delta}i \mu\Delta\sigma-\mu\sigma \Delta m\text{-baile}$. 5. $\bar{\Delta}i \mu\Delta\sigma-\mu\bar{l}\bar{n} \Delta n\text{-vibhreadó}$. 6. $\Delta \bar{\Delta}i fógsu\bar{r} no \Delta \bar{\Delta}i céin$. 7. $i\Delta\mu \sigma\text{-te}\Delta\bar{c}\bar{t}$. 8. $\Delta \bar{\Delta}i \mu\Delta\sigma \bar{\Delta}i \mu\Delta\sigma$. 9. $i\Delta\mu \sigma\text{-te}\Delta\bar{c}\bar{t} \bar{\Delta}i \mu\Delta\sigma \mu\Delta\sigma$. 10. $i\bar{\Delta}^1 \Delta n \sigma\Delta\bar{l}$.

-
1. At home (in town). 2. In exile. 3. After going. 4. These were at home. 5. Those were in exile. 6. Near or far. 7. After coming. 8. In good health. 9. After the coming of Patrick. 10. In the meeting.

OBS.— $\Delta m\text{-baile}$ or $\bar{\Delta} m\text{-baile}$ is used for *at home*.

RULE V.

The particles Δn , whether; $\bar{\Delta}o$, that;² $n\Delta\bar{c}$, that not; $\sigma\bar{A}$, if; $c\bar{A}$, where; $muna$, unless, if not; cause eclipsis in verbs, as also the relative

¹ See observations, page 61.

² $\bar{\Delta}o$, when prefixed to an adjective to form an adverb, does not aspirate or eclipse. (Obs. on Exercise XIV., *First Book*.)

Δ, who, or which, when preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, and when signifying "all which" or "all that."

EXERCISE VII.

Δit, a place.	feiceann, sees.
béarfað, would give.	foillriðeann, shows.
buailleann, strikes.	b-fuil, is.
ciannor, how.	b-fuilm, I am, am I?
deacairð, went.	téirò, go.

1. An m-buailleann ré? 2. So o-téirò tú flán. 3. Nac b-feiceann tú? 4. Muna b-foillriðeann ré é. 5. Δit ann a b-fuilm. 6. Cá b-fuil þáorðaic? 7. Oá m-béarfað ré mile bó óam. 8. Cá n-deacairð tú? 9. An b-fuil tú so maič? 10. Tá mé so maič; ciannor a b-fuil tú féin?

-
1. Does he strike? 2. That you may go safe. 3. Do you not see? 4. Unless he show it. 5. The place where (in which) I am. 6. Where is Patrick? 7. If he should give 'to) me a thousand cows. 8. Where did you go? 9. (Whether) are you well? 10. I am well; how are you yourself?

OBS.—The forms of these particles used with the perfect tense (Δr, &c.) have already been shown in Rules for Aspiration, Exercise XXI.

The relative pronoun Δ, who, which, when used with the perfect tense becomes Δr', and, even though preceded by a preposition, aspirates the following initial of verbs by the influence of ró, which is joined to it except in irregular verbs. (See page 46.)

RULE VI.

The *Cardinal* numbers *γεάct*, seven; *očt*, eight; *nó*, nine; and *veic*, ten, cause eclipsis of nouns following them, except when the noun begins with *r*.

Out of eclipses in *θá τοτμιαν*, two-thirds.

EXERCISE VIII.

<i>am</i> , time.	<i>luac</i> , price.
<i>aoir</i> , age.	<i>miořa</i> , months.
<i>beannacht</i> , a blessing.	<i>prišin</i> , a penny.
<i>cill</i> , a church.	<i>prišne</i> , pence.
<i>clári</i> , a table.	<i>rađaiřit</i> , priests.
<i>geinealaighe</i> , genera- tions.	<i>raoili</i> , carpenters.

1. Seac̄t m-bliadóna. 2. Þi rē očt m-bliadóna veus ñ' aoir. 3. Þi očt ȝ-cora až an ȝ-clári. 4. Ir é a luac nadoi b-prišne. 5. Þi veic n-udaoine ann r̄in. 6. Þi veic raoili až an obaři. 7. Þi rēac̄t miořa ó'n am r̄in. 8. Þi veic rađaiřit annř an ȝ-cill. 9. Seac̄t mile beannacht ořt. 10. Očt ngeinealaighe.
-

1. Seven years. 2. He was eighteen years of age. 3. (There) were eight feet to the table. 4. Its price is nine pence. 5. There were ten persons there. 6. (There) were ten carpenters at the work. 7. There were seven

months since that time. 8. Ten priests were in the church. 9. Seven thousand blessings on you. 10. Eight generations.

The numbers which aspirate have been already treated of (page 39).

RULE VII.

OF τ BEFORE ρ.

Nouns beginning with ρ are eclipsed by τ, when the article is expressed, as follows :

1. Feminine nouns in the nominative, accusative, and dative singular.

2. Masculine nouns in the genitive and dative singular.

Nouns beginning with ρ are most generally eclipsed in the dative case, only after the prepositions το, το, and αντ or τρ.

EXERCISE IX.

Examples of feminine nouns (nominative and accusative).

αν τ-ραιλ, the beam.	αν τ-ρηόν, the nose.
αν τ-ρλατ, the rod.	αν τ-ρυιλ, the eye.

Examples of masculine nouns (genitive).

αν τ-ραγδαιτ, of the priest.

αν τ-ραօչαιլ, of the world.

αν τ-ρεօլ, of the sail.

αν τ-ρυιօէ, of the session.

Examples of both genders (dative)

- do'n τ-γαζαὶτ (*m.*), to the priest.
 ó'n τ-γαοζάλ (*m.*), from the world.
 αἱρι ἀν τ-γεολ (*m.*), on the sail.
 do'n τ-γλαῖτ (*f.*), to the rod.
 ανηρ ἀν τ-γύιλ (*f.*) in the eye.
 αξ ἀν τ-γηόιν (*f.*) at the nose.

S, followed by b, c, ὁ, γ, μ, p, τ, can neither be eclipsed nor aspirated, as before shown (page 22); the reason is that τ, followed by these letters (γ of course being suppressed), could not be pronounced, neither could γ (dotted) be pronounced before these letters.

- × ἀν γέιαν (*f.*), the knife.
 do'n γεάτ (*m.*), to the shadow.
 αἱρι ἀν γειατ (*f.*), on the shield.
 λειγ ἀν γροος (*m.*), with the trumpet.
 ó'n γριοη (*m.*), from the marrow.
 ἀν γραιλην (*m.*), of the labourer.

OBS.—Examples of γ eclipsed by τ in the dative have been already given under Rule III., on the preposition with the article. The preposition is always used with the dative.

The rule does not apply in any case of the plural. S here may be said to follow the rules of aspiration rather than eclipsis as regards the instances in which the change of sound takes place; but after οε and οο, &c., with the article it is eclipsed, as with the other prepositions.

EXERCISE X.

φάρ, far.	γεον, a jewel.
λέων, follow.	τυίόεασάν, a seat.
μέτω, size.	τεας, a house.
φέρω, blow.	ταθδαιη, give.

1. Τεας αν τ-φασαητ. 2. Σεον αν τ-φαο-
ξαι. 3. Μέτω αν τ-φεοι. 4. Φυδαιη αν
φροι. 5. Όο θυαιη φέ αν τ-φαι (acc. fem.).
6. Ταθδαιη αν τυίόεασάν (acc. mas.) όο'η τ-φα-
ξαι. 7. Τός αγ αν τ-φύιη ε. 8. Δ θ-φαο όη
τ-φαοξαι. 9. Λέων ε αιη αν τ-γηιάιο. 10. Όο
φέρω φέ λειη αν φροι.
-

1. (The) house of the priest. 2. (The) jewel
of the world. 3. (The) size of the sail.
4. (The) sound of the trumpet. 6. He struck
the beam. 6. Give the seat to the priest.
7. Take it out of the eye. 8. Far from the
world. 9. Follow him on the street. 10. He
blew with the trumpet.
-

*Of the use of η, τ, and ή, before nouns be-
ginning with vowels.*

The rules regarding this peculiar use of η
and τ, and the aspirate ή, do not, strictly
speaking, come under the head of Eclipsis,
because a vowel cannot be eclipsed; but in
order not to multiply grammatical terms, we
treat of them here.

RULE VIII.

n BEFORE VOWELS.

In every instance where an initial *consonant* would be eclipsed, words beginning with a vowel will take an n before them, except where an is expressed ; the n of an is then sufficient.

EXERCISE XI.—EXAMPLES.

Under Rule I.

Ճը n-ՃիՃո, our bread. Եսը n-օԵՃԱՐ, your work.
Ճը n-ՃԵՃԱՐ, our father. Ճ n-ԵՎԾՃՃ, their clothes.

Under Rule II.

ՆՃ n-ՃՈՒՃ, of the storms.
ՆՃ n-ԵՅՆ, of the birds.
ՆՃ n-ՃԵՃ, of the fish.
ՆՃ n-ՃԻՃ, of the virgins.
ՆՃ n-ՍՅ, of the eggs.

Under Rule IV.

Ճ n-ՃԱԽՄ, in name. ՃՃ n-ՃԼ, after drinking
Ճ n-ԵՐԱԽՄ, in Ireland. Ճ n-ՍՃԵՃՃ, in terror.
Ճ n-ՃՈԽՄ, in wool.

Under Rule V.

ՃՈ n-ՃՆԵՈՃՃ, that I will tell.
ՆՃՃ n-ԵՒՃՃ, do I not fly?
ՃՃ n-ՃՈՃՃ, if I should drink.

Under Rule VI.

реаct n-аbriáin, seven songs.

oct n-eic, eight steeds.

naoi n-oipr, nine sledges.

veic n-injeaná, ten daughters.

EXERCISE XII.

тuinn, to us. eitleas, flight.

1. А n-ainn an Aéar. 2. Aí n-Áeair.

3. Taibhair aí n-árián tuinn. 4. Is aí n-teacat
ráorais i n-Éirinn. 5. Beannacat aírí buri
n-obair. 6. Bí ré a n-uadébár. 7. Bí reacat
n-abriáin ann an leabhar. 8. Bí veic n-in-
jeaná aige. 9. Eitleas na n-eun. 10. Tá
n-ólfainn uifse fuaí.

1. In (the) name of the Father. 2. Our
Father. 3. Give (to) us our bread. 4. After
(the) coming of Patrick to Ireland. 5. A
blessing on your work. 6. He was in terror.
7. (There) were seven songs in the book,
8. (There) were ten daughters with him (he
had, &c.). 9. (The) flight of the birds. 10. If
I should drink cold water.

OBS.—n is often inserted for euphony between preposi-
tions ending in a vowel, and the relative and possessive pro-
nouns & coming after, as lé n-a rúil, with her eye ; ó n-a b-
úil, from which is &c. See page 71.

RULE IX.

τ BEFORE VOWELS.

All *masculine* nouns beginning with vowels take τ prefixed in the nominative and accusative case *singular*, when the article ἀν is expressed.

EXERCISE XIII.

ἀναμ, a soul.

μύρσαιλ, awaken.

ταριβ, kill.

1. Ἀν τ-ἀναμ. 2. Ἀν τ-ευν ἀγαρ ἀν τ-ιαρζ. 3. Ἀν τ-υιρζε ρυαρι. 4. θυαιλ ἀν τ-υιρζε. 5. μύρσαιλ ἀν τ-ἀναμ. 6. ταριβ ἀν τ-ευν. 7. Βι ἀν τ-εας̄ λάιοιρ. 8. Όο ρεινη ρέ ἀν τ-αθηάν. 9. Ἀν τ-ἀναμ ἀγαρ ἀν ςολαν. 10. Σλας ἀν τ-αριάν.
-

1. The soul. 2. The bird and the fish.
3. The cold water. 4. Strike the water (*acc.*).
5. Awaken the soul (*acc.*). 6. Kill the bird.
7. The steed was strong. 8. He sang the song.
9. The soul and the body. 10. Take the bread.

OBS.—*Feminine* nouns beginning with a vowel never take a τ, as its use is principally to distinguish gender.

RULE X.

USE OF h.

Nouns beginning with a vowel take *h* prefixed to prevent a hiatus, when the article *nā* is expressed (except in the genitive plural, which takes *n*). *h* is also placed after the possessive pronoun, *ā*, *her*, when the word following begins with a vowel.

The use of *h* prefixed to words beginning with vowels hardly comes under rules of grammar, as it is entirely regulated by euphony, and a desire to prevent a hiatus between two vowels, as *le h-1oṛā*, *with Jesus*. The instances given in the above rule are the only occasions when *h* answers any grammatical purpose.

OBS.—*Ā* (possessive pronoun) *his*, aspirates initial letters if aspirable; if not, no change takes place, even when a vowel follows. *Ā*, *her*, does not change the initial consonant in any case, but takes *h* before a vowel as above. *Ā*, *their*, eclipses the initial (if eclipsable), and prefixes *n* if the following word begins with a vowel. See Exercise II., Rule VIII., and XV., Rule VII., Part I.

EXERCISE XIV.

āḍāṛīcā,	horns.	inṛe (<i>gen.</i>) of an island.
āille (<i>gen.</i>),	of a cliff.	līon, fill.
āilleāčt,	beauty.	nā, of the.
ḥāoīṛ,	folly.	ocṛāṛ, hunger.

1. nā h-āḍāṛīcā. 2. ḫāṛīṛ nā h-āille. 3. nā h-inṛe. 4. Ā h-āinm. 5. Ā anām. 6. ḫāoīṛ

nΔ h-óigē. 7. Tō l̄ion r̄é é le h-uīgē.
 8. Le 'n-Δ h-áilleac̄t. 9. O'a ocr̄ař. 10. Le
 h-iāřs ařsur le h-eun.

1. The horns. 2. (The) top of the cliff.
 3. Of the island. 4. Her name. 5. His soul.
 6. (The) folly of (the) youth. 7. He filled it with water.
 8. With her beauty. 9. To (or of) his hunger.
 10. With a fish and with a bird.
-

ČΔ, not (probably a form of nočΔ, now obsolete), is used in Ulster and in Scotland for n̄. It requires n to be prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or p̄; as čΔ n-þuīl r̄é, he is not, for n̄i þuīl r̄é, or n̄i b̄-þuīl r̄é. Buč or bΔ the perfect tense of the assertive verb iř, often aspirates the initial of the succeeding word, as, buč m̄ařč é, he was good.

A few instances of aspiration and eclipsis occurring under conditions different from any laid down in the foregoing Rules, may be met with in Irish books. Things so closely connected with euphony and elegance of expression, as aspiration and eclipsis undoubtedly are, cannot in all cases be reduced to precise rules; but those given are sufficient to explain their use.

¹ See note page 69.

Short Phrases Illustrating foregoing Rules

VOCABULARY.

άιci (at or) with her.	γευζαιβ (dat.) branches
άιρι ρεαδό, during.	γλαιρ (gen.), green.
Άλβα, Scotland.	γο νειμίν, indeed.
Άλβαιν (dat.), Scot- land.	γο μινίκ, oftentimes. τεαθαιρι, (pl.) books.
ά μάριας, to-morrow.	(gen.) of a book.
άν-φόζλυμτά, very learned.	λέιζεαδό, reading. λιομ, with me.
✗ βαιλ, prosperity.	— μάριας, morrow.
beannuisίσιό (may)bless.	μικ (gen and voc.), son.
β-ρυιλ, is, are.	μίλε, a thousand.
cas, what.	μινίκ, often.
✗ casoi, way.	νεαριτ, might.
? ceiro (gen.), first.	ηαέραο, I will go.
cια, who?	ηαιβ, was (may be).
cιαννορ, how?	ηεριοθ, (who) wrote.
cnoic, of a hill.	ρεαρ, v. (past) stood.
έο, so, as.	ρηάτεαο, a needle.
cότιμηρα, a neighbour.	ροιηθισίό (may) prosper
έριαиннис (ye), gathered	τάιμ, I am.
νεαсαιρι, difficult.	τάιρ, thou art.
νειμίν, certain.	ταμαιл, of a while.
νιοлann (hab.), sells.	ταмалл, a while.
φάς (perf.) left.	τίς (dat.), house.
ρεаδό, a space of time.	τύ ρέиn, thyself.
ρέиnири, possible.	τυιзгир (inf.), (to) un- derstand.
ρлииc, wet.	
ρόζлумтά, learned.	úжнар, an author.
γεαрри (v.), cut.	Ui Όоннаθάин,
γεуз, n. m., a branch.	of O'Donovan.

1. Ciannoig a b-fuil tú ?
 2. Ciannoig táir,
 3. Ciannoig tá tú,
 4. Cao é moí tá tú,
 5. Cia caoi b-fuil tú,
 6. Táim go maic. Ciannoig a b-fuil tú-
 féin ? I am well. How is yourself ?
 7. Tá mé go maic, buíochas leat. I am
 well (thanks with you), thank you.
 8. So gairbh maic agat (may good be to you).
 Thank you.
 9. So m-beannuisiúd ó Dia úuit. May God
 bless you.
 10. So roibhisiúd ó Dia úuit. May God
 prosper you.
 11. Baile ó Dia oifte, a mhic mo chroíthe. A
 blessing from God on you, son of my heart.
 12. Mo feadct mile beannacht oifte. My
 seven thousand blessings on you.
 13. So m-beannuisiúd ó Dia air n-obair. May
 God bless our work.
 14. Is bheagán an lá é ró. This is a fine
 day.
 15. Béireadh ré fliuch a mórach. It will be wet
 to-morrow.
 16. Slán leat airi feadó tamall. Farewell
 for a while.
 17. An labhrann tú Saeóilge ? Do you
 speak Irish.

18. Tá me ag léigeadó an céir leabhair. I am reading the First Book.

19. Ni veacsair a chuirín é. It is not hard to understand it.

20. Ír é rím leabhar Uí Óonnaibhán. That is O'Donovan's Book.

21. Ná c'maistí an t-úrgailear a ghlúibh é? Was it not a good author who wrote it?

22. Buadh feair an fóghlumha é. He was a very learned man.

23. Achtbeoónuis an teangeal árígá. Revive the ancient language.

24. Béiro an Sæoileaghe fadó meafar fóig. The Irish will be yet in esteem.

25. Ó-fuil n' achtair beo? Is your father alive?

26. Ni fuil; tá ré marbh. No; he is dead.

27. Tá a máthair beo. His mother is alive.

28. Ni fuil a shearbhriúir tinn. His sister is not sick.

29. Bí mo shearbhriáchtair a Albainn. My brother was in Scotland.

30. Ó-fuil buri g-cóimhíte tinn? Is your neighbour sick?

31. Do chruinnis ríb feirg an chnoic gálaigh. Ye gathered the grass of the green hill.

32. An ó-fuil tú ag oul gur an m-baile? Are you going to the town?

33. Raċċar aip ball iap b-pprojek. I will go immediately after dinner.

34. B' féríorír go b-puil ré a u-tiġ an t-rafadair? Perhaps he is in the priest's house?

35. Tá ré faoi gseusdaiō ná g-craonn. He is under the branches of the trees.

36. Raib tú aġ an g-carrig? Were you at the rock?

37. O' fáġ mé ġuaf aipi an t-ġlaib é. I left him up on the mountain.

38. Seairri gseus ve'n ċraonn. Cut a branch from the tree.

39. Taħħaġi ḥam an t-ġnáċċa. Give me the needle.

40. Oo ġeaf ré ġuaf aipi an m-bóċċa. He stood up on the road.

41. Nac i ro an bean tój? Is not this the big woman?

42. Ir malċ ná h-uibe a tá aici. She has good eggs (It is good the eggs which are with her).

43. Ir malċ iao go veiħin. They are good indeed.

44. Ciannoji a-żioġiann tú ná leħbaġi? How do you sell the books?

45. Co fadu a'rif féríorír liom.¹ As cheaply as I can.

46. Ir é neajt a-żieunaf ceajt go minn. It is might which makes right oftentimes.

¹ A'rif is a contracted form of aġurif, and is translated "as" in such connexions as the above. It follows co, so.

HEADLINES IN COPY-BOOK.

The first thirty-three Headlines consist of the letters and words which occur in the FIRST IRISH BOOK. They present no difficulty to the student; but, as the remaining lines are Irish proverbs, some words which do not occur either in the First or Second Books will be met with in them. These lines are now given here with meaning in English, and the words are incorporated into the vocabulary at end of this book, so that the learner who has studied the First Book and the first portion of the Copy-book may now commence to write out the proverbs, which will be a useful Exercise on the foregoing rules.

An té le nac̄asadh oo He who does not pity
cáj, ná ०eun oo your case, do not
ghearrán leif. make your com-
plaint to him.

bí cneadra aon oo Be honest in all your
cuio rásócháin gō dealings.
h-uile.

Craonnis an feuir le Make hay while the
lónnrao ná gréine. sun shines.

Teun marí baó tait Do as you would wish
leat bairt ०eunta to be done by.
leat.

Éire, ná ०eora agus Erinn, the tears and
rmíseadóo oo ful. the smiles of thine
eyes.

Feadra coisilt airi It is better to spare in
o-túrionádair ०eire. the beginning than
at the end.

Seall beagán acht Promise little, but do
teun móran. much.

Gníó tarit tarit. Thirst produces thirst.

Ír ionnan & bеісt mаісt It is the same to be
агуr & bеісt аoіb- good as to be happy.
neас.

Leanann náirе агуr Shame and sorrow fol-
brión an тúbailce. low vice.

Má'r fаoа lá tіg If the day be long,
oіvče. night comes.

mаіrіs feallar аіr & Woe (to him who) de-
ceives his friend.

Ní uaiгleаct ғan rú- No nobility without
báilce. virtue.

Ní b-ruil ғaoі ғan There is no sage with-
loct. out a fault.

Olc ғion nаc mаісt A bad blast, which is
v' аón. not good for (some)
one.

Očrař róđ an leađa. Illness (is) the com-
fort of the physician.

Priom ғiađaїl beađa The fear of God (is)
eаđla Өé. the first rule of life.

Rún ғаc ғeadig an ғiđ The desire of every
cearig. love (is) the rightful
king.

Rann, ғanndaiò. A song, a songster.

Seacðan lućt ғeunta Shun those who make
an аčraїnn. contention.

Torac ғlađa ғáilte. The beginning of a
prince (is) greeting.

Torac ғlađinte coo- The beginning of
lao. health (is) sleep.

Náman Dé tóf eagna The fear of God (is) the beginning of wisdom.

Umblacht o' uairpleacht. Humility to nobleness.

NOTE.

The inflections or changes of termination which nouns and verbs undergo in Irish will appear strange to the learner who has no knowledge of any language but English. We have not in this book entered into any explanation of the rules by which they are governed, but have, even at some waste of space, given in the Vocabulary at the end all the inflected forms which were necessary for our present purpose. When the learner comes to understand the Rules of Declension and Conjugation he will not require this aid.

The following explanation will for the present be sufficient :—

The Nominative case is the same as the Nominative in English.

The Genitive is like the Possessive.

The Dative is like the Objective, governed by a preposition, which is *always* used with this case in Irish.

The Accusative case is the same as the Objective.

The Vocative case corresponds to the Nominative of address in English.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOCABULARY.

<i>acc.</i>	accusative.	<i>nom.</i>	nominative.
<i>adj.</i>	adjective.	<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.	<i>opt.</i>	optative.
<i>cond.</i>	conditional.	<i>ord.</i>	ordinal.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.	<i>par.</i>	particle.
<i>dat.</i>	dative.	<i>part.</i>	participle.
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative.	<i>pass.</i>	passive.
<i>emph.</i>	emphatic.	<i>pers.</i>	person.
<i>f.</i>	feminine.	<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>fut.</i>	future.	<i>poss.</i>	possessive.
<i>gen.</i>	genitive.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>hab.</i>	habitual.	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.
<i>imp.</i>	imperative.	<i>pr. pron.</i>	prepositional pronoun.
<i>indic.</i>	indicative.	<i>pres.</i>	present.
<i>inf.</i>	infinitive.	<i>reit.</i>	reiterative.
<i>int.</i>	interrogative.	<i>rel.</i>	relative.
<i>intens.</i>	intensive.	<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.	<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive.
<i>m.</i>	masculine.	<i>voc.</i>	vocative.
<i>n.</i>	noun.		
<i>neg.</i>	negative.		

VOCABULARY OF ALL WORDS IN THIS BOOK.

- Δ, poss. pron. his, her, Δíl, n. f. will, pleasure.
 its, their. Δíll, n. f. a cliff.
- Δ, rel. pron. who, which. Δílle, n. f. gen. of a cliff
- Δ (sign of infin.), to. Δílleac̄t, n. f. beauty.
- Δ, intrj.) sign of voc.), o. Δímp̄i, n. f. time, season
- Δ, prep. in. Δínm, n. m. a name.
- Δír̄án, n. m. a song. Δír̄, prep. on, upon.
- Δír̄ain, n. m. pl. songs. Δír̄, pr. pron. on him.
- Δeo, pr. pron. at or Δír̄ ball, adv. phrase,
 with them. on the spot, by-and-by
- Δérlainn, n. m. gen. of Δír̄ fead̄, adv. during.
 contention. Δír̄d̄io, n. m. silver,
- Δérlann, n. m. contention. money.
- Δír̄iḡte, adj. special.
- Δír̄imair̄in, adv. phrase
 in the morning.
- Δó, n. m. luck.
- Δóðaric, n. f. a horn. Δír̄ o-túr̄, adv. phrase,
- Δóðarca, n. f. pl. horns. in the beginning.
- Δóm̄us, n. m. timber. Δít, n. f. a place.
- Δɔ, prep. at, with. Δl, n. m. a brood.
- Δɔ, sign of participle. Alba, n. f. Scotland.
- Δɔðaiþ, pr. pron. at you. Albainn, dat. (in) Scot-
- Δɔðaið, n. f. a face. land.
- Δɔðainn, pr. pron. at us. Áluinn, adj. beautiful.
- Δɔðam, pr. pron. at me. Δm, n. m. time.
- Δɔðat, pr. pron. at thee. Δmaðc, adv. out.
- Δɔður, conj. and. Δmaðil suffix. (al.), like
- Δici, pr. pron. at (or Δmáðin, adv. only, alone
 with) her Δ māðiaðc, adv tomorrow

- Δ**τοι^τβαίλε, *adv.* at home Δοι^τβνεάς, *adj.* glad,
(see 'r an τοι^τβαίλε). happy.
- Δ**μυι^τξ, *adv.* outside. Δοι^τ, *n. f.* age.
- Δ**ν, *article*, the. Δον, *num.* one.
- Δ**ν, *int. par.* whether? Δον-τευ^τ, *num.* eleven.
- Δ**ν, *neg. par.* (*in* or *un*) Δονταό, *ord. num.* first
not. Δονταό-τευ^τ, *ord.*
- Δ**ν, *intens. par.* very. *num.* eleventh.
- Δ**να^τμ, *n. m.* a soul. Δορσα, *adj.* old, aged.
- Δ**να^τμ, *adv.* seldom. Δη, *poss. pron.* our.
- Δ**ν-τρεά^τ, *adj.* very fine Δη, *int par.* whether?
- Δ**ντα, *n. m.* a storm. Δη, *rel. pron.* who, what
- Δ**ν-τό^τλυμτα, *part.* (before past tense).
adj. very learned. Δηάν, *n. m.* bread.
- Δ**νιο^τ, *adv.* up (from Δηρο, *adj.* high, loud.
below). Δηροεαρρο^τ, *n. m.* an
- Δ**ν-τα^τι^τ, *adj.* very good Archbishop.
- Δ**νν, *prep.* in. Δηρο-τεαρ, *n. m.* high
- Δ**νν, *pr. pron.* in him, regard.
in it. Δηροη^τ, *n. m.* a high
- Δ**νν, *adv.* there, therein king, a monarch.
- Δ**νντ, *prep.* in. Δηρα, *adj.* ancient.
- Δ**νν τι^τ, *adv.* there (in Δηρο^τοι^τ, *n. f.* a high
that), then. school, a college.
- Δ**νν το, *adv.* here, in this Δη, *prep.* out of.
- Δ**νν τύο, *adv.* there, Δ'τ (cont. for Δγυτ), as,
yonder. and.
- Δ**νοι^τ, *adv.* now. Δητεα^τ, *adv.* in, into.
- Δ**ντό^τ, *n. m.* misery. Δητι^τ, *adv.* inside.
- Δ**νυαρ, *adv.* down (from Δτ, *reit. par.* (*re*) again
above). Δται^τ, *n. m.* a father.

- Δ̄τ̄δ̄η**, *n. m. gen. of a* **beaȝān**, *n. m. a little, father.* **a few.**
Δ̄τ̄beoðuiȝ, *verb, revive* **bean**, *n. f. a woman.*
bā, *n. f. pl. cows.* **beannac̄t**, *n.f.a blessing.*
bā, *v. (past indic. of ing.)* **īr**) was ; see **buō**. **beannuiȝ**, *v. imp. bless*
bāo, *n. m. a boat.* **beannuiȝiō**, *v. (opt.)*
bāo (*condit. of īr*) may **(may) bless.**
 be, was. **þéaȝfāō**, *v. (cond.),*
bāil, *n. f. prosperity, success.* **beaȝtā**, *n. f. (nom. and gen.) life.*
bāile, *n. m. (nom. and gen.) a town.* **beiō**, *v. (fut.) will be.*
bāin, *adj. gen. of bān, white.* **beiŋ**, *v. (imp.) bring.*
bāinfeiȝ, *n. f. a wed-ding.* **beiȝ**, *v. (inf.) to be.*
bāinþioȝān, *n. f. a* **beoðuiȝ**, *v. (imp.) ani-mate.*
bāintiȝeaȝina, *n. f. a* **beuȝaȝ**, *adj. mannered lady, a chieftainess.* **þ-fuil**, *v. (int.) is, are ?*
bāirio, *n. m. gen. of a* **bi**, *v. (imp.) be.*
 bard. **bi**, *adj., gen. of beo,*
bāireus, *n. m. a hat.* **bi**, *living.*
bān, *adj. white.* **bi**, *v. (past indic.) was.*
bāoȝal, *n. m. danger.* **þiðeȝ**, *v. (1st pers. sing. past), I was.*
bāoȝ, *n. f. folly.* **biȝ**, *adj. (gen. and voc. of beaȝ), little.*
bāir, *n. m. a bard.* **binn**, *adj. melodious, harmonious.*
beaȝ, *n. f. a bee.*
beaȝ, *adj. little.*

- Óisear̄ (3rd pers. pl. b̄uasalla, n. m. gen. past), they were. of a boy, cowboy.
 bl̄ðr̄, n. m. taste. b̄uadóðir̄, n. f. trouble
 bl̄ðt̄, n. m. a blos- b̄uail, v. (imp.) strike.
 som. b̄uail, v. (past indic.)
 bl̄iaððain, n. f. a year. (he) struck.
 bó, n. f. a cow. b̄uatileann, v. (hab.)
 boðt̄, adj. poor. does strike.
 bóðar̄, n. m. a road. b̄uatilearf, v. (rel. pres.)
 bóðar̄-iðr̄ain, n. m. a (who) strikes.
 railroad. b̄uatilearf, 1st per. sing
 b̄r̄áðt̄, n. m. judgment; past, I struck.
 see ȝo b̄r̄áðt̄. b̄uailpinn, v. (cond.) I
 b̄r̄áðair̄, n. m. a brother would strike.
 b̄reac, adj. speckled. b̄uailrið, v. (opt.) may
 b̄reáð, adj. fine, fair. strike.
 b̄riðan, n. m. Brian. b̄ualað, v. (inf.) to
 b̄riðain, n. m. gen. of strike.
 Brian. b̄uðan, adj. lasting.
 b̄rið, adj. gen. of b̄reac b̄uðr̄aoðalac, adj.
 speckled. long lived.
 b̄rið, n. f. essence. b̄uðr̄aoðmac, adj
 b̄riðoe, n. f. gen. of persevering.
 Brigid. buð, was; see bð.
 b̄riðr̄, n. f. Brigid. buíðe, adj. yellow.
 b̄riðte, part adj. broken buíðeðac, adj. thankful
 b̄róð, n. f. a shoe. buíðeðacarf, n. m. thanks
 b̄róða, n. f. pl. shoes. gratitude.
 b̄róñ, n. m. sorrow. b̄uñ, post. pron. your.
 b̄uðcaill, n. m. a cow- Cð, int. par. where?
 boy, a boy. Cð, neg. par. not.

- Cao, *int. adv.* what. Céad, *num.* a hundred.
 Caill, *v.* (*past indic.*) Ceuona, *adj.* same.
 lost. Ceann, *n. m.* a head.
 Cailleaf, *v. (rel. pres.)* Ceanntípe, *n.m.ahead-*
 (*who*) loses. land.
 Cait, *n. m. gen.* of a cat Ceannuíóe, *n. m.* a
 Caict, *v.* spend, eat, use merchant.
 Caitilin, *n.f.* Catherine Ceannuís, *v. (imp.)* buy.
 Caoc, *adj.* blind. Ceannuis, *v. past indic.*
 Caoi, *n. m.* way. bought.
 Caoin, *adj.* gentle, mild Ceapc, *n. f.* a hen.
 Caorífeoil, *n.f.* mutton Ceapt, *n. m.* right.
 Caom, *adj.* kind, gentle Ceatáir, *num.* four.
 Caomha, *adj., pl.* of Ceatáir-oeus, *num.*
 caom, kind, soft. fourteen.
 Caora, *n. f.* a sheep. Ceatáramadó, *ord. num*
 Caorail, *n. m. gen.* of fourth.
 a horse. Ceatáramadó-oeus, *ord.*
 Caorail, *n.m.* a horse. num. fourteenth.
 Caora, } *n. m.* and *f.* Céir, *num.* (*gen.* of
 Caora, } a friend. céir), first.
 Caoraí, *n. m. dat.* of Céin, *adj.* (*dat.* of cian),
 caora. distant.
 Caoraidh, *n.f.* a rock. Céir, *n.f.* a trade.
 Cár, *n. m.* a case. Céiroe, *n.f. gen.* of a
 Cat, *n. m.* a cat. trade.
 Cat, *n. m.* a battle. Céitípe, *num.* four (*with*
 Cat, *n. m. gen.* of a noun).
 battle. Céitípe-oeus, *num.* four.
 Catáir, *n.f.* a city. teen (*with noun*).
 Catbáir, *n.m.* a helmet Ceoil, *n.m.gen.* of music

Ceol , <i>n. m.</i> music.	Cloōbuasilte , <i>part.</i>
Ceo , <i>ord. num.</i> first.	<i>adj.</i> printed.
Ceo-þroinn , <i>n.</i>	<i>f.</i> Clog , <i>n. m.</i> a bell.
	breakfast, first meal.
Cia , <i>int. pron.</i> who?	Clogteasć , <i>n. m.</i> a bell-house.
Cian , <i>adj.</i> far distant.	Cluař , <i>n. f.</i> an ear.
Cianoř , <i>adj.</i> how?	Cneadros , <i>adj.</i> honest.
Cill , <i>n. f.</i> a church.	Cnoic , <i>n.m.gen.</i> of a hill
Ciroe , (<i>nom.</i> and <i>gen.</i>)	Čo , <i>adv.</i> so, as.
	a chest.
Cladairie , <i>n. m.</i> a cow-	Cooldař , <i>n. m.</i> sleep.
ard.	Cožař , <i>n. m.</i> war.
Cláirdeamh , <i>n. m.</i> a sword.	Cožaiř , <i>n.m.gen.</i> of war
	Coisilt <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Cláir , <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a table.	Cóir , <i>adj.</i> just, right.
	Clář , <i>n. m.</i> a table, a board.
	Coře , <i>n.m.</i> a cauldron
	Colann , <i>n. f.</i> the body.
Clear , <i>n.m.craft, a trick</i>	Comurřa , <i>n.f.</i> a neigh-
Cléib , <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a bosom.	Cléib , <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a bour.
	Cořasć , <i>n. f.</i> Cork
Cliařb , <i>n. m.</i> the chest,	Cořasigē , <i>n. f. gen.</i> of bosom.
	Cork
Clipre , <i>adj.</i> expert, active.	Cořip , <i>n. m.</i> a body
	Coř , <i>n. f.</i> a foot
Cloc , <i>n. f.</i> a stone.	Cořs , <i>v. (inf.)</i> to check
Clocaire , <i>n. m.</i> a stone-	Črainn , <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a cutter.
	tree.
Cloō , <i>n.m.</i> a print, type	Čraonn , <i>n. m.</i> a tree.
Cloōbuasil , <i>v. (imp.)</i>	Čraudairie , <i>n. m.</i> a labourer.

Crič, <i>n.f.</i> a country.	Óá-œuſ, <i>num.</i> twelve
Crioc, <i>n.f.</i> end.	Óaíl, <i>n.f.</i> a meeting.
Croíða, <i>adj.</i> valiant.	Óaír, <i>n.f.</i> an oak.
Croíðe, <i>n.m.</i> a heart.	Óam, <i>pr.pron.</i> to me.
Cruinnið, <i>v.imp.</i> gather	Óam, <i>n.m.</i> an ox.
Cruinnið, <i>v.(past.indic)</i>	Óán, <i>n.m.</i> a poem.
gathered.	Óaoine, <i>n.m.pl.</i> people
Cú, <i>n.m.</i> and <i>f.</i> a hound	Óara, <i>ord.num.</i> second
Cuðam, <i>pr.pron.</i> to me	Óara-œuſ, <i>ord.num.</i>
unto me.	twelfth.
Cuir, <i>n.f.</i> a portion, a	Óé, <i>n.m. gen.</i> of God.
share.	Óe, <i>prep.</i> of, off, from.
Cúið, <i>num.</i> five.	Óeacairð, <i>v.(subj.)</i> went
Cúiðœuſ, <i>num.</i> fifteen	Óeacair, <i>adj.</i> difficult.
Cúiðeað, <i>ord.num.</i> fifth	Óeacimadó, <i>ord. num.</i>
Cúiðeað - œuſ, <i>ord.</i>	tenth.
num. fifteenth.	Óeacíð, <i>adj.</i> good.
Cuir, <i>v. (imp.)</i> put.	Óeacíðoíne, <i>n.m.</i> a good
Cuirle, <i>n.f.</i> a vein, a	man, a good person.
pulse.	Óeacíð-rið, <i>n.m.</i> a good
Cum, <i>com. prep.</i> (<i>vo</i> king.	
understood) towards,	Óeapb, <i>ad.</i> real, genuine
unto.	Óeapbriðáðair, <i>n.m.</i> a
Cumang, <i>adj.</i> narrow.	brother, a real brother
Cú-marið, <i>n.m.</i> a sea-	Óeapb, <i>adj.</i> red.
dog.	Óeapbriúr, <i>n.f.</i> a sister
Cuir, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to put.	Óe brið, <i>conj.</i> because
Óá, <i>conj.</i> if.	Óeic, <i>num.</i> ten.
Ó'a, for <i>vo</i> a, to his,	Óeimín, <i>adj.</i> certain.
to her.	Óeipe,
Óá, <i>num.</i> two.	Óeipeadó, } <i>n.m.</i> an end

- Θειρ᷂, *adj.* *gen.* of Θοćař, *n.m.* loss, harm
 θεař᷂, red. Θóćař, *n. m.* hope.
 Θeoř, *n. m.* a tear. Θó-θeug, *num.* twelve.
 Θeořa, *n. m. plu.* tears Θóθeunta, *part. adj.*
 Θeug, *num.* teen. impossible.
 Θeun, *v.(imp.)make,do* Θófeicrionac, *adj.* in-
 Θeunař, *v. (inf.)to do* visible.
 Θeunař, *v. (rel. pres.)* Θóiþ, *pr. pron.* to them
 (who) does. Θómnail, *n.m. gen.* of
 Θeunta, *n. m. gen.* of Donal.
 making. Θómnall, *n. m.* Donal,
 Θeunta, *pass.par.* done Daniel.
 Θia, *n. m.* God. Θona, *adj.* wretched,
 Θibrieař, *n. m.* exile. unfortunate.
 Θiliř, *adj.* dear, fond. Θonn, *adj.* brown.
 Θiolann, *v. (hab.)sells.* Θořař, *n. m.* a door.
 Θiom, *pr. pron.* off or Θořin, *n. m.* a fist.
 from me. Θiřeoř, *n.f.* a brier.
 Θiot, *pr. pron.* off or Θub, *adj.* black.
 from thee. Θúbařce, *n. f.* vice.
 Θe, *prep.* to. Θuille, *n. m.* a leaf.
 Θo, *poss. pron.* thy. Θuine, *n. m.* a man, a
 Θo, *num.* two. person.
 Θó *prefix*, implying Θuinn, *pr. pron.* to us.
 difficulty. Θuit, *pr. pron.* to thee.
 Θó, *pr. pron.* to him. Θul, *v. (inf.)* to go
 Θo, *par.* used before going.
 certain tenses. Θún, *v. (imp.)* shut.
 Θo, *sign of inf.* to. Θún, *v. (past indic.)* shut
 Θóθeutač, *adj.* ill- Θúnař, *v. (inf.)* to shut
 mannered Θúnta, *pass. part.* shut

- É, *pers. pron.* he, him, it. Faoil-có, *n. m.* a wolf.
 Eas, *n. m.* a steed. Fáctaírím, *adv. phrase*
 Easla, *n. f.* fear. towards.
 Easna, *n. f.* wisdom. Feasó, *n. f.* a space of
 Eic, *n. m. pl.* steeds. time.
 Éire, *n. f.* Ireland. Feallaf, *v. (rel. pres.)*
 Éireann, *n. f. gen.* of (who) deceives.
 Ireland. Feap, *n. m.* a man.
 Éirinn, *n. f. dat.* (in) Feapaidh, *n. m. dat. pl.*
 Ireland. (to) men.
 Eitillim, *v. (1st sing. pres.)* I fly. Feapainn, *n. m.* a field,
 Eitleasó, *n. m.* flight. land.
 Eolaf, *n.m.* knowledge, Feapri-ceoil, *n. m.* a
 skill. musician.
 Eudaic, *n. m.* clothes. Feapri-feapra, *n. m.* a
 Eun, *n. m.* a bird, a fowl. seer, a wizard.
 Fa, *prep.* under; see Feárra, *comp. adj.* better
 Faoi. Feapra, *n. m. gen.* of
 Faó, *adj.* distant; & b- knowledge.
 Faó, *adv.* far away. Feiceann, *v. (hab.)* sees,
 Faóa, *adj.* long. does see.
 Fáig, *v. (imp.)* leave. Féirí, *adj.* possible.
 Fáig, *v. (past indic.)* left. Féin, *emph. pron.* self,
 Fáilte, *n. f.* greeting. own.
 Fáinne, *n. m.* a ring. Feoil, *n. f.* flesh, meat
 Fáirge, *n. f.* the sea. Feuir, *n. m.* grass, hay.
 Fáirge, *adj.* wide. Fiadó, *n. m.* a raven.
 Fan, *v. (imp.)* stay. Fiadó, *n. m.* a deer.
 Faoi, *prep.* under. Fíche, *num.* twenty.
 Faoil, *adj.* wild. Fíceann, *num.* twentieth

file, n. m. a poet.	Foisið, } n. f. pa-
fileð, n. m. gen. pl.	Foisiðe, } tience.
of poets.	Foillrið, v. (imp.) show,
Fion, n. m. wine.	publish.
Fiona, n. m. gen. of	Foillriðeann, v. (hab.)
wine.	shows.
Fior, adj. true.	Foillriðear, v. (past)
Fiorbuð, adj. steady.	indic.) I showed.
fast.	Follam, adj. empty.
Fior-ðarja, n. m. or f. a	Fór, adv. yet.
true friend.	Forsalte, pass. part.
Fiorðilir, adj. sincere.	opened.
Fior, n. m. knowledge.	Fuaim, n. f. a sound.
Fir, n. m. (gen. and voc)	Fuaipi, adj. gen. of Fuaip,
of a man.	cold.
Fir, n. m. pl. men.	Fuaipi, adj. cold.
Flaít, n. m. a prince.	Fuil, n. f. blood.
Flaða, n. m. gen. of a	Fuil, v. (subj.) am.
prince.	Fuilm, v. (subj.) I am.
Fliuc, adj. wet.	Fuinneoð, n. f. a window.
Focal, n. m. (gen. and	Fulaing, v. (imp.) suffer
pl.) words.	Fulanð, v. (inf.) to suffer
Focal, n. m. a word.	Faðb, v. (imp.) take,
Fóðluim, v. (imp.) learn.	seize.
Fóðluim, v. (inf.) to	Faðbáil, v. (inf.) to
learn.	take, taking.
Fóðlumða, adj. learned	Faðbær, n. m. a goat.
Fóðairi, v. (imp.) warn.	Faðc, adj. pron. each,
Fóðrað, v. (inf.) to warn	Fóðrað, v. (inf.) every.
Fogur, adj. near; a b-	Faðvireð, n. m. (nom.)
Fogur, adv. near.	and gen.) a thief.

	<i>n.f.</i> Gaelic Sił , <i>adj.</i> (<i>voc.</i> of Seal), (the lan- bright.
Seoirilis, Seoirilse,	guage of Siolla , <i>n.m.</i> a servant. the Irish Slac , <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) take, and of the receive.
	Highland Slair , <i>adj.</i> (<i>gen.</i>) green (Scotch.) Slar , <i>adj.</i> green.
Sail , <i>n. f.</i> steam, va- pour.	Slar , <i>n. m.</i> a lock.
	Sleodac , <i>adj.</i> noisy, quarrelsome.
San , <i>prep.</i> without.	Slid , <i>adj.</i> cunning,wise
Saoč , <i>n. f.</i> wind.	Snio , <i>v.</i> makes.
Sapb , <i>adj.</i> rough, rug- ged.	Snó , <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom.</i> and <i>gen.</i>) work, business.
Seal , <i>adj.</i> bright, white	So , <i>prep.</i> unto, till.
Seall , <i>n. m.</i> a pledge, So , <i>par.</i> before verbs, a promise. that.	
Seall , <i>v.(imp.)</i> promise.	So , <i>par.</i> , before an ad-
Seapri , <i>v. (imp.)</i> cut.	jective forms an ad-
Seaprian , <i>n. m.</i> a com- plaint.	So , <i>verb.</i>
	So břat , <i>adv.</i> for ever.
Seapriſiað , <i>n. m.</i> a hare.	So veimín , <i>adv.</i> indeed
	So maič , <i>adv.</i> well.
Seinealac , <i>n. m.</i> a ge- neration.	So minic , <i>adv.</i> often- times.
Seinealaige , <i>n. m. pl.</i>	So <i>ort</i> , <i>n. m.</i> a field, a generations. garden.
Seus , <i>n. f.</i> a branch.	So třiom , <i>adv.</i> heavily
Seusaið , <i>n. f. (dat.)</i> branches.	So h-uile , <i>adv.</i> wholly.
	Srāð , <i>n. m.</i> love.
Seup , <i>adj.</i> sharp.	Srāðúið , <i>v.(imp.)</i> love.

- S**réine, *n. f. gen. of the 1onoeunta, part. adj.*
sun. fit to be done, practicable.
- S**rián, *n. f. the sun.*
- S**uíð, *v. (imp.) pray.* 1onmuín, *adj. dear, beloved.*
- S**uíðe, *v. (inf.) to pray.* loved.
- S**uíðe, *n. f. prayer.* 1onnán, *adj. equal.*
- S**up, *par. before verbs, 1r, prep. in; see 1.*
that. 1r, *v. (assertive) is.*
- S**ur, *prep. unto, towards* 1á, *n. m. a day.*
- I**, *prep. in; see 1.* 1aðriann, *v. (hab.) does.*
- I**, *pers. pron. she, her.* speak.
- I**ðo, *pers. pron. they, them.* 1áriðir, *adj. strong.*
1án, *n. f. a hand.*
- I**ðr, *prep. after.* 1án, *adj. full.*
- I**ðrðom, *n.m. gen. of iron.* 1án, *n. m. the full.*
- I**ðron, *n. m. iron.* 1aoč, *n. m. a hero.*
- I**ðrð, *n. m. a fish.* 1aoč, *n. m. a calf.*
- I**b, *pers. pron. you, ye.* 1aoč-maðia, *n.m. a sea*
calf.
- I**ðið, *prep. between.* calf.
- I**nðean, *n.f. a daughter* 1aoč-þeoil, *n. f. veal.*
- I**nðeana, *n.f. pl. daugh-* 1e, *prep. with.*
ters. 1eaððair, *n. m. gen. of*
- I**nn, *pers. pron. we, us.* a book.
- I**nneorða, *v. (1st. sing. fut.) I will tell.* 1eaððair, *n.m. pl. books*
- I**nnið, *v. (imp.) tell.* 1eaððair, a book.
- I**nþe, *n. f. gen. of an island.* 1eaðða, *n. m. gen. of a*
physician.
- I**on, *prefix, expressing fitness.* 1ean, *v. (imp.) follow.*
- I**on, *prefix, expressing fitness.* 1eonann, *v. (hab.) follows.*
- I**oná, *adv. than.* 1eanb. *n. m. a child.*

Léat, <i>pr. pron.</i> with thee.	Luac, <i>n. m.</i> a price. Luacmair, <i>adj.</i> precious
Leat, <i>n. f.</i> half.	Lub, <i>v. (imp.)</i> bend.
Leatmairb, <i>adj.</i> half dead.	Lubta, <i>pass. part.</i> bent, looped.
Léigeadó, <i>pres. part.</i> reading.	Luac, <i>n. f.</i> a mouse. Luact, <i>n.m.</i> folk.
Léim, <i>n.f.</i> a leap.	Luib, <i>n. f.</i> an herb, a plant.
Leinb, <i>n. m. pl.</i> children.	Luibdorit, <i>n. m.</i> a garden, herb garden.
Leif, <i>prep.</i> with ; see le	den, herb garden.
Leif, <i>pr. pron.</i> with him	Má, <i>conj.</i> if.
Liaig, <i>n.m.</i> a physician	Mac, <i>n. m.</i> a son.
Liat, <i>adj.</i> gray.	Macalla, <i>n.m.</i> an echo
Lib, <i>pr. pron.</i> with you.	Maoadó, } <i>n.m.</i> a dog.
Liom, <i>pr. pron.</i> with me	Maoiradó, } <i>n.m.</i> a dog.
Lion, <i>v. (imp.)</i> fill.	Maoisadó, <i>n. m.</i> mocking
Lion, <i>v. (past indic.)</i>	Mairin, <i>n.f.</i> the morning.
Lobta, <i>pass. part.</i> rotten	Mairnean, <i>n. f.</i> a maiden.
Loc, <i>n. m.</i> a lake, lough.	Mair, <i>v. (imp.)</i> live.
Loc, <i>n. f.</i> a fault.	Maire, <i>n.f.</i> Mary.
Log, <i>n. m.</i> a hollow.	Mairis, <i>n.f.</i> woe.
Long, <i>n.f.</i> a ship.	Mairtfeoil, <i>n.f.</i> beef.
Long-coisadó, <i>n. f.</i> a ship of war.	Mairt, <i>v. imp.</i> forgive.
Long-gaile, <i>n. f.</i> a steamboat.	Mait, <i>v. past indic.</i> forgave.
Longróir, <i>n. m.</i> a camp, a fort.	Mala, <i>n.m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a bag.
Longraid, <i>n.m.</i> shining.	

- Μαναć, *n. m.* a monk. Μιλ, *n. f.* honey.
 Μαναι᷂, *n. m. gen.* of Μιλε, *num.* a thousand
 a monk. Μιλι᷂, *adj.* sweet.
 Μαοլ, *adj.* bald. Μιν, *n. f.* meal.
 Μαολ, *n. m.* a votary. Μιν, *adj.* fine, smooth.
 Μαρ, *prep.* like to, as. Μινι᷂, *adj.* often.
 Μαρ, *adv.* as. Μιογδ, *n. f. pl.* months
 Μαρ, *suffix. (al.)* like. Μιρε, *pers. pron. emph.*
 Μαρδ, *n. f. gen.* of the I, myself.
 sea. Μηδ, *n. f. pl.* women.
 Μιλιδαć, *n. m.* morrow. Μηδι᷂, *n. f. dat. pl.*
 Μαρћ, *adj.* dead. women.
 Μαρћ, *v. (imp.)* kill, slay Μηδοι, *n. f. dat.* (to) a
 Μαρι ρη, *adv.* so, as that woman.
 Μαριτ, *n. m.* a beef. Μο, *poss. pron.* my.
 Μαριćαι, *v. (inf.)* to Μόιρι, *adj. (gen. of μόιρι)*
 great.
 Μά'Ր (i.e. μάιρ) it is. Μόιρι, *adj.* great, large.
 Μάćαιρ, *n. f.* a mother Μόριδ, *adj. pl.* big.
 Μέ, *pers. pron.* I, me. Μόριάν, *n. m.* much,
 Μεაλ, *v. (imp.)* de- many.
 ceive. Μόριβιαν, *n. f.* great pain
 Μεаllαř, *v. (rel. pres.)* Μόριέοl, *n. m.* a great
 deceives. sail, a mainsail.
 Μеаř, *n. m.* esteem. Μόιρι-ćαιт, *n. m.* great
 Μério, *n. f.* size. thirst.
 Μи, } *n. f.* a month. Μιс, *n. f.* a pig.
 Μиоř, } *n. f.* a month. Μицифeoil, *n. f.* pork,
 Μиc, *(gen. and voc.)* son bacon, swine-flesh.
 Μиćeаl, *n. m.* Michael. Μиintиř, *n. f.* people.
 Μиćił, *gen. of Michael* Μиijи, *n. f.* the sea.

- Mullac, *n.m.* top, sum- Ni (*cont. for inȝean*), a
 mit. daughter.
- Muna, *conj.* unless. Niɔr, *neg. par.* (with)
- Muna, *conj.* (with past tense) not.
 tense) unless. No, *conj.* or, nor.
- Mýrgail, *v.(imp)waken* Nór, *n.m.* habit, cus-
 nia, *article* (*pl. or gen.*) tom, fashion.
 fem.) the. Ó, *prep.* from.
- Nac, *int. par.* whether O (*form of ua*) a grand-
 not. son, descendant, pre-
 Nac, *neg. par.* that not, fixed to family names.
 who not. Obair, *n.f.* work.
- Nacar, *par.* (with past tense) that not. Obair-teine, *n.f.* a fire-
 work.
- Náire, *n.f.* shame. Obair-uilse *n.f.* a
 Naoi, *num.* nine. waterwork.
- Naoiseus, *num.* nine- Ocraí, *n.m.* hunger.
 teen. Ocht, *num.* eight.
- Naoim, *n.m.* a saint. Ocroeus *num.* eighteen
- Naoimadó *ord. num.* ninth Ochtmað, *ord. num.*
- Naoimadó - veus, *ord.* eighth.
num. nineteenth. Ochtmað - veus, *ord.*
- Naoimé, *adj.* holy. num. eighteenth.
- Ná'ri, *par.* that not. Ós, *adj.* young.
- Neamh, *neg. par.* (unorin) Oiroe, *n.f.* night.
- Neamhdaireas, *adj.* Ós, *n.f.* a virgin.
 unprofitable. Oirn, *n.m. pl.* sledges
- Neamhliócaireas, *adj.* Ól, *v. (imp. and inf.)*
 unmerciful. drink.
- Neamh, *n.m.* might. Olainn, *n.f. dat.* in
 Ni, *neg. adv.* not. wool.

Olann, <i>n. f.</i> wool.	Poirt, <i>n. m.</i> a fort.
Olc, <i>adj.</i> bad, wicked.	Poirtláirige, <i>n. f.</i> Wa-
Ólfainn, <i>v. (cond.)</i>	I terford.
would drink.	Pórf, <i>v. imp.</i> marry.
Óri, <i>n. m.</i> gold.	Pórfadó, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Órið, <i>n. m.</i> a sledge.	marry.
Órim, <i>pr. pron.</i> on me.	Pórfadó, <i>n. m.</i> marriage
Órridaið, <i>pr. pron.</i> on	Pórfann, <i>v. (hab.)</i> marries
you.	Priom, <i>adj.</i> chief, first.
Óf, <i>prep.</i> over.	Priomn, <i>n. f.</i> a dinner
Ótliðar, <i>n. m.</i> illness,	a meal.
distemper.	Puf, <i>n. m.</i> a lip.
Pálfroe, <i>n. m.</i> a child.	Racfradó, <i>v. 1st. pers. fut.</i>
Pálfroeðadó, (<i>gen. pl.</i> of	I will go.
children.	Raðaric, <i>n. m.</i> sight.
Párdraðic, <i>n. m.</i> Patrick	Raið, <i>v. (subj.)</i> was
Peadcað, <i>n. m.</i> sin.	(may be.)
Peadraði, <i>gen. of</i> Peter	Rán, <i>n. f. dat.</i> a
Peadraði, <i>n. m.</i> Peter.	spade.
Péin, <i>n. f. dat.</i> pain.	Rán, <i>n. f.</i> a spade.
Péirt, <i>n. f.</i> a reptile.	Rann, <i>n. m.</i> a verse, a
Pian, <i>n. f.</i> pain.	song.
Pisín, <i>n. f.</i> a penny.	Rannasíð, <i>n. m.</i> a
Pisíne, <i>n. f. pl.</i> pence.	songster.
Pobail, <i>n. f. gen. of</i> a	Rið, <i>n. m.</i> a king.
people.	Riðsail, <i>n. f.</i> a rule.
Pobal, <i>n. m.</i> a people.	Ró, <i>intens. par.</i> very,
Póð, <i>n. f.</i> a kiss.	too much.
Póð, <i>v. (imp.)</i> kiss.	Ro, <i>par.</i> with past
Póð, <i>v. (past. indic.)</i>	tense.
kissed	Ró-beað, <i>adj.</i> too small

- Ró-móř, *adj.* exces- Sáor, *n.m.* a carpenter,
sively great, too large. a builder.
- Ró-jean, *adj.* very old. Sáor, *adj.* free, cheap.
- Ró-čeit, *adj.* too hot. Sáoróine, *n. m.* a
Ruadó, *adj.* red. freeman.
- Rún, *n. m.* a secret, a Sáotáir, *n. m. gen.* of
desire. work.
- Ságaír, *n.m. gen.* and Sáotári, *n. m.* work,
pl. priests. labour.
- Ságaír, *n. m.* a priest. Sář, *intens. par.* very,
Saióðíri, *adj.* rich, fer- most.
tile. Sář-þinn, *adj.* most
- Sail, *n. f.* a beam. harmonious.
- Sa m-baile, *adv.* at Sář-ȝlic, *adj.* very wise
home; see a m-baile. Sář-mait, *adj.* very
- Sáogáil, *n. m. gen.* of good, excellent.
the world. Sářusȝáð, *n.m.* oppres-
- Sáogáil, *n.m.* the world, sion, fatigue.
the age. Scáč, *n. m.* a shadow.
- Sáogálač, *adj.* long Sciač, *n. f.* a shield.
lived. Scoil, *n. f.* a school.
- Sáoi, *n. m.* a sage. Scoláir, *n. m. (nom.)*
Sáoil, *v. (imp.)* think, and gen.) a scholar.
suppose. Scrioð, *v. (imp.)* write.
- Sáoil, *v. (past. indic.)* Scrioð (rel. past.) (who)
thought. wrote.
- Sáoileann, *v. (hab.)* Scuir, *v. (imp.)* cease.
thinks. Svoč, *n. m.* a trumpet.
- Sáoir, *n. m. pl.* car- Sé, *pers. pron.* he, it.
penters. Sé, *num. six.*

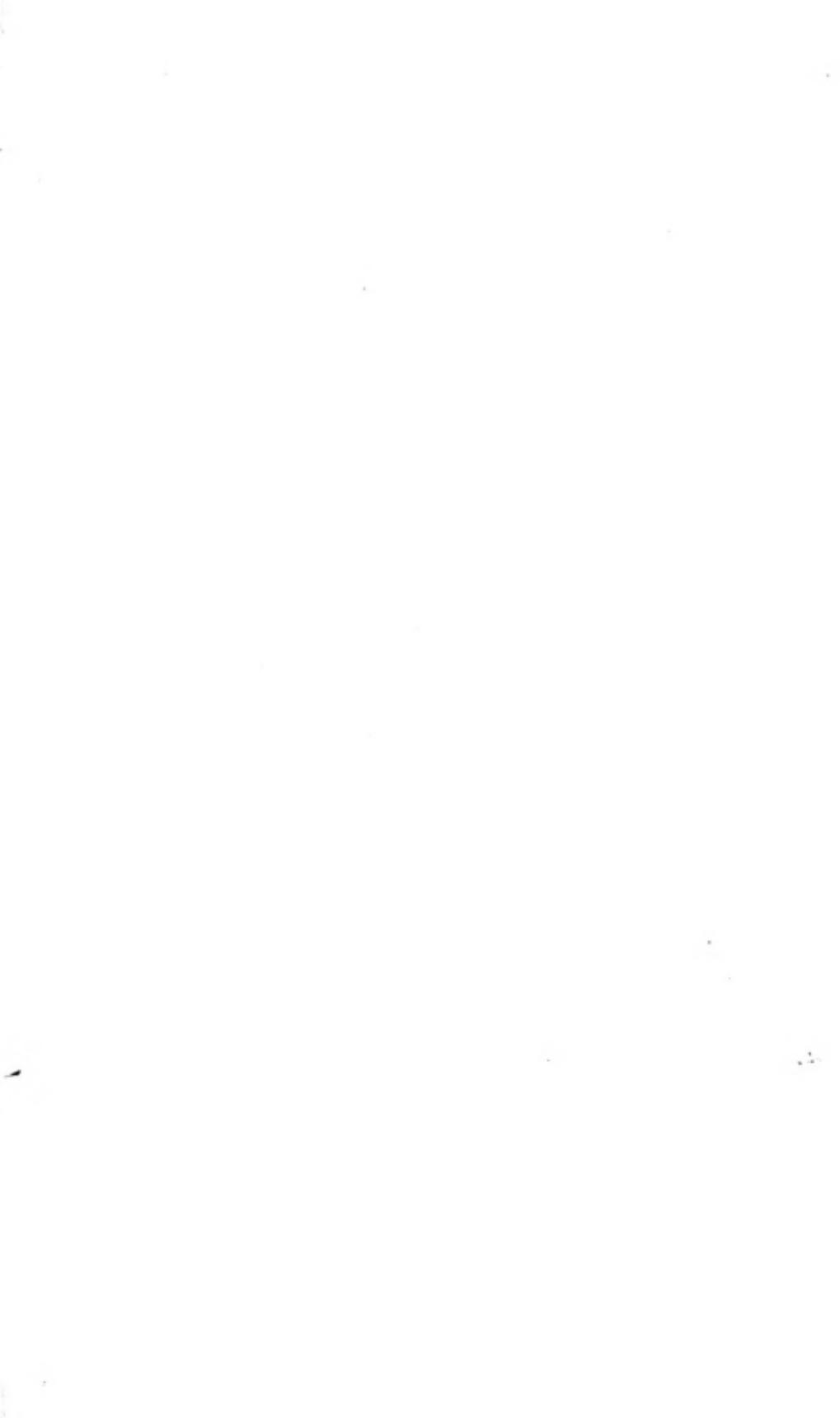
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|--|---------|
| Seacain, v. (imp.) shun, Séipe, n. m. a supper,
avoid. | a meal. |
| Seacnád, v. (inf.) (to) Seirpeadó, ord. num.
avoid. | sixth. |
| Seacét, num. seven. Seirpeadó-deus, ord. | |
| Seacetrueus, num. num. sixteenth. | |
| seventeen. Seo, n. m. a jewel. | |
| Seacémád, num. se- Seoil, n. m. gen. of a
venth. sail. | |
| Seacémád-deus, ord. Seol, n. m. a sail.
num. seventeenth. Seunmári, adj. prosper- | |
| Seampró, n.f. a sham- ous. | |
| rock. Sgian, n.f. a knife. | |
| Sean, adj. old. Sglinor, v. (imp.) rav- | |
| Sean-bean, n.f. an old age, ruin. | |
| woman. Si, pers. pron. she. | |
| Seanduine, n. m. an Siad, pers. pron. they. | |
| old man, old person. Siad-rin, pron. those. | |
| Seanfeári, n.m. an old Siad-ro, pron. these. | |
| man. Siþ, pron. you, ye. | |
| Seari, n. m. and f. Sin, dem. pron. that. | |
| love. Sinn, pers. pron. we. | |
| Searf, v. (imp.) stand. Sion, n.f. the weather, | |
| Searf, v. (past indic.) a blast. | |
| stood. Siof, adv. down. | |
| Searmád, adj. firm. Siof, adv. below. | |
| Sédeus, num. sixteen. Siúðail, v. (imp.) walk | |
| Séiro, v. (imp.) blow. Siubal, v. (inf.) to walk | |
| Séiro, v. (past. indic.) Siúðalrainn, v. (cond'
blew. I would walk. | |
| Seinn, v. (imp.) sing. Siúpi, n.f. a sister. | |

- Sláinte, *n. f. nom.* and Spailpin, *n. m. a la-*
~~gen.~~ health. bourer.
- Slait, *n. f. dat.* (to) a Spairán, *n. m. a purse.*
 rod. Speal, *n. f. a scythe.*
- Slán, *adj. healthy, safe.* Sraivo, *n. f. a street.*
- Slána, *adj. (pl. of Sraian, n. m. a bridle.*
 rílán) healthy. Sraón, *n. f. dat. a nose*
- Slat, *n. f. a rod.* Sraón, *n. f. a nose.*
- Smígeadó, *n. m. a smile.* Sruic, *n. m. a stream.*
- Smígeadó, *n. m. pl. Suas, n.m. rest, sleep.*
 smiles. Suas, *adv. up.*
- Smioir, *n. m. marrow.* Suas, *adv. above.*
- Snáeád, *n. f. a needle.* Súbdilce, *n. f. virtue.*
- So, *dem. pron. this.* Suíde, *n. m. (nom. and*
Só, prefix, implying gen.) sitting, a session
ease, opposite to ó. Suídeacán, *n. m. a seat*
- Sóbeurðač, *adj. well-* Súl, *n. f. an eye.*
 mannered. Súl, *n.f. gen. pl. of eyes*
- Sočar, *n. m. profit.* Sul, *adv. before.*
- So-ðeuntá, *part. adj. Tá, v. (pres. indic.) am,*
 possible. is, are.
- Sófeicrionáč, *adj. vis-* Táðaip, *v. (imp.) give.*
 ible, easy to be seen. Táðaip, *v. (inf.) (to)*
- Sóč, *n. m. pleasure, give, giving.*
 ease, comfort. Táð, *n.m. Teig, Thad-*
- Soipbíč (v.), prosper. deus.
- Soipbíčið, *v. (opt.) may* Táð, *n. m. gen. of*
 prosper. Teig.
- Solur, *n. m. light.* Táim, *v. (1st pres.) I am*
- , Sona, *adj. happy, for-* Táinic, *v. (past indic.*
 tunate. came.

- Táir, v. (pres. indic. **Tíxéaríno**, n. m. a lord.
 2nd) thou art. **Tinn**, adj. sick.
Taithbeac, adj. profit-**Tiocfá**, v. (cond. 2nd.)
 able. thou wouldest come.
Talam, n. f. the earth. **Tiorma**, adj. pl. of
Tamall, n. m. gen. of **típm**, dry.
 a while. **Típ**, n. f. country,
Tamall, n. m. a while. land.
Tangadair, v. (past **Típ-điládó**, n.m. patriot-
 ind. 3rd) they came. ism, country-love.
Tangaf, v. (past indic. **Típm**, adj. dry.
 1st) I came. **Tobair**, n. m. gen. of a
Tar, v. (imp.) comethou well.
Tar, rep. over,beyond **Tobair**, n. m. a well.
Tarib, n. m. a bull. } **Tóis**, v. (imp.) take, lift
Tarit, n. m. thirst. **Toil**, n. f. will.
Té, n. m. he, who, an **Tomáir**, n. m. gen. of
 individual, an té. Thomas.
Teac, n. m. a house. **Tomáf**, n. m. Thomas.
Teact, v. (inf.) (to) **Tonn**, n. m. and f. a
 come, coming. wave.
Teanga, n. f. a tongue, **Tor**, } n. m. a be-
 a language. } ginning.
Teann, adj. tight. **Tre**, prep. through.
Téir, v. (imp.) go. **Treaf**, prep. through.
Teine, n. f. fire. **Treaf**, ord. num. third.
Teit, adj. hot. **Treaf-deug**, thirteenth
Tig, v. comes. **Treun**, adj. brave,
Tig (dat.), house. strong.
Tíse, n. m. gen. of a **Treunfeair**, n. m. a
 house brave man

- Tri, *num.* three. Արթլեած, *n. f.* no-
 Tրիան, *n. m.* a third. bility.
 Tրի-օւսց, *num.* thirteen Արման, *n. m.* fear,
 Tրօւսայրեած, *adj.* mer- dread.
 ciful. Արթլ, *adj.* noble.
 Tրիոմ, *adj.* heavy. Արժօդար, *n. m.* terror.
 Tրիոմ-խան, *n. m.* a Անել, *n. f.* an egg.
 heavy sleep, a le- Անելլ, *n. m.* an apple.
 thargy. Անելլշօրտ, *n. m.* an
 Tրիսաձ, *adj.* sad. orchard.
 Tú, *pers. pron.* thou. Աշօօրի, *n. m.* an author
 Tú. pers. pron. thee(*acc.*) Անի, *n. m.* gen. of a des-
 Tւալլիս. *n. f.* a guess, cendant; see o and
 a hint. սա.
 Tւամ, *n. f.* Tuam. Անինե, *n. f. pl.* eggs.
 Tւամս, *n. f. gen.* of Անի Օնոնանձան, *n. m.*
 Tuam. gen. of O'Donovan.
 Tú féin, *pers. pron.* Անիլ, *adj. pron.* all.
 emph. thyself. Արթզ, *n. m. (nom. and*
 Tւաց, *v. (past indic.) gave* *gen.)* water.
 Tւահ, *v. understand.* Ալլ, *adj.* great.
 Tւահլիս, *v. (inf.) (to)* Ալլթէրտ, *n. f.* a mon-
 understand. ster, a great serpent
 Tւայ, *n. m.* a beginning. Ամ, *prep.* about.
 Աս, *n.m.* a grandson, a Ամլած, *n. f.* humility.
 descendant; see o. Արթձարի, *n.m. pl.* floors.
 Արթլե, *adj. pl.* of Արթձարի, *n. m.* a floor.
 Արթլ, noble, *n. pl.* Արթրա, *n. f.* a prop,
 gentlemen, nobles. jamb.

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Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language,

NO. 6 MOLESWORTH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

“Béiró an Gaeóilge faoi meáf fór
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“The Irish language will be yet in esteem
In noble Erin, the island of kings.”

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Δ n-Áctálač na b-fleasú b-fionól.”

“The Irish language will be in high esteem
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“Δ uairle Éireann áile
Δ éru na g-céimeann g-combáidhe,
Tgáeigír ñuji o-tiomh-juan gán dí,
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